The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIV., No. 21 Whole No. 362. | NEW YORK, MARCH 27, 1897. | Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

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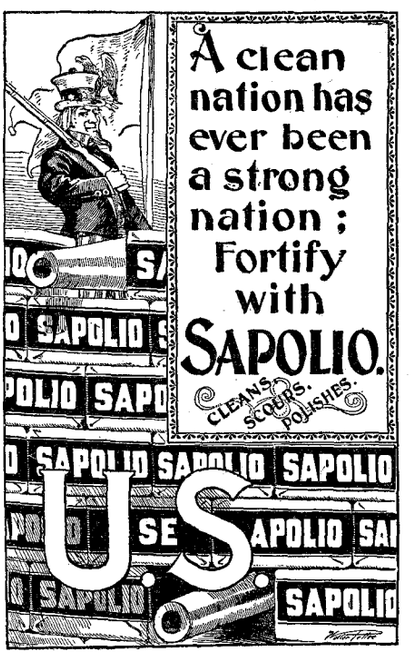

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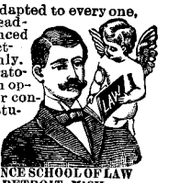

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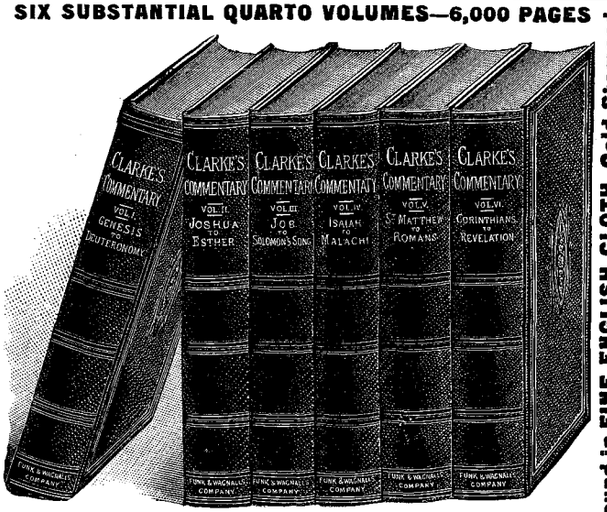
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VOL. XIV., No. 21 NEW YORK, MARCH 27, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 362

Published Weekly by

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GLADSTONE ON THE EUROPEAN CONCERT AND GREECE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S expected letter on the situation in the East appeared last week, and seems likely to have as important political effects as his famous deliverance following upon the Bulgarian massacres. In literary style, in the force as well as finish of its language, in intensity of feeling and mental grasp it seems to be accepted as one of the most remarkable documents he has ever put forth. It is in the form of a letter to the Duke of Westminster.

As a prelude to his general indictment Mr. Gladstone reviews the earlier Armenian massacres, which he says "have surpassed in their scale and in the intensity and perversity of their wickedness all modern if not all historic experience." One hundred thousand victims, according to Dr. Lepsius, understates the number who have fallen through the "Great Assassin." "All this was done under the eyes of the six powers."

Of this "concert of Europe" he declares that nothing can be better "when it can be made to work," but "nothing can be more mischievous than the pretense to be working with this tool when it is not really in working order." His characterization of two of these powers is in accord with the determination he has formed to "speak with freedom." He says:

"At this moment two great states, with a European population of one hundred and forty or perhaps one hundred and fifty millions, are under the government of two young men, each bearing the high title of emperor, but in one case wholly without knowledge or experience; in the other, having only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world. In one case the government is a pure and perfect despotism, and in the other equivalent to it in matters of foreign policy, so far as it can be understood in a land where freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full grown. These powers, so far as their sentiments are known, have been using their power in the concert to fight steadily against freedom. But why are we to have our government pinned to their aprons? The sense of this nation is for them non-existent, and the German Emperor would lie well within his limits should he deign to say to us: 'Turkey I know, and the concert I know, but who are ye.'"

"At the heels of this concert," Mr. Gladstone adds, England has "plodded patiently for two years," with the result that the union, so far from "promoting justice and humanity," has not even secured peace, but "has worsened and not bettered the situation."

The transition to Crete is easy. After reviewing the enormities practised by Turkey against this island and the numerous attempts at revolt, he shows the action of the six powers in sharp contrast with the recent "marvelously gallant action of Greece." This "David facing six Goliaths" he declares to be not so easily disposed of as has been anticipated. He continues:

"How stands the case of Crete in relation to Greece? Do what you will by the might of brute power, 'a man's a man for a' that,' and in respect of everything that makes a man to be a man, every Cretan is a Greek. Ottoman rule in Crete is a thing of yesterday, but Crete was part of Greece, the Cretan people of the Greek people, at least 3,000 years ago; nor have the moral and human ties between them ever been either broken or relaxed; and in the long years and centuries to come, when this bad dream of Ottoman dominion shall have passed away from Europe, that union will still subsist and can not but prevail, as long as a human heart beats in a human bosom.

"In the midst of high and self-sacrificing enthusiasm the Greek Government and people have shown their good sense in pleading that the sense of the people in Crete, not the momentary and partial sense, but that which is deliberate and general, shall be considered. The Greeks have placed themselves upon a ground of indestructible strength. They are quite right in declining to stand upon an abstract objection to the suzerainty of Turkey if it so pleases the powers. Why should not Crete be autonomously united with Greece and yet not detached in theory from the body of the Ottoman Empire? Such an arrangement would not be without example. Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria, but I apprehend that they have never been formally severed from the overlordship of the Sultan. Cyprus is similarly administered by Great Britain, and European history is full of cases in which paramount or full sovereignty in one territory has been united with secondary or subordinate lordship in another. I quote the case of Cyprus as a precedent, and I apprehend that so far it is good, while I subjoin the satisfaction I should feel, were it granted me before the close of my long life, to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by friendly arrangement in organic relations with their brethren of the kingdom and of Crete."

But Mr. Gladstone claims no authority for indicating a possible solution, excludes no other alternative compatible with the principle which have been established by the situation which he thus restates:

"By the testimony alike of living authority and of facts, Turkish rule in Crete exists only as a shadow of the past and has no place in the future; and that there is no organ upon the earth, subject to independent provisions on behalf of the minority, so competent or so well entitled to define a prospective position for the people as that people itself. Further, it remains to be recognized that, at the present juncture, Greece, whom some seem disposed to treat as a criminal and disturber, has by her bold action con-

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ferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to palter with this question as we paltered with the blood-stained question of Armenia. She has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy and placed it on the order of the day for definitive solution. I can remember no case in which so small a state has conferred so great a benefit.

"As to the notion that Greece is to be coerced and punished, I hardly like to sully the page on which I write by the mention of an alternative so detestable. It would be about as rational to transport the Greek nation, who are in this as one man, to Siberia by what, I believe, is called an administrative order. If any one has such a scheme of policy to propose, I advise his proposing it anywhere rather than in England."

Nor does Mr. Gladstone believe that there is another European people "whose judgment, could it be had, would ordain or tolerate the infliction of punishment upon Greece for the good deed she has recently performed."

This letter of Mr. Gladstone has received marked attention from the American press. Among early comments made are appended the following:

Addressed to the Conscience.—"The whole message is so studiously calm and judicial in tone that it might have been written upon events of a thousand years ago, instead of a burning crisis of the present day; or it might have been uttered by some one beyond the border-line so close to which its actual author is standing; some one forever removed from worldly motives and devoid of carnal passions. And this very calmness and dispassionateness, instead of emasculating the message, give it its most convincing vigor. The sentences sound not like the voice of a politic statesman seeking the advantage of his own country or striving to keep the peace among the powers, but rather like that of a seer to whom all things are vanity save eternal truth. There is no use in trying to answer it with words and phrases. It is addressed to the conscience; it must be answered by the soul."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"It is not likely, of course, that its author would permit himself the freedom of discussion he employs if he were still active in politics, whether as leader of the Government or as leader of the opposition. But, all the same, what he says is true and timely, and no one else could say it with so much authority. Whatever difficulties Lord Salisbury has now the right to plead were in their origin largely of his own making. It results from the continued cowardice of the English Government that England, far from having a lead in Europe, is reduced to do the bidding of the real leaders without remonstrance."—*The Times, New York.*

PEACE OF EUROPE
AN ULTIMATUM
IF YOU WON'T MOVE OUT IN SIX DAYS, TRY AND MAKE YOUR MIND UP WHEN YOU WILL.
THE ALLIED POWERS
ALLIED POWERS
GREECE

A FEAR OF PULLING DOWN THE WHOLE BUSINESS SEEMS TO KEEP THE ULTIMATUM FROM ULTIMATING.

—*The Journal, Detroit.*

Times and Men Have Changed.—"Times change, and men change with them; but who would have expected ever to see Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury change places, and to hear the former make a ringing appeal to England to cut loose from her degrading entanglement with the European concert, while his lordship the Prime Minister pleads and palters and enjoins caution lest by pursuing a resolute and independent policy Great Britain provoke a war and bring down upon her head the charge of blood-guiltiness! The avoidance of blood-guiltiness was a familiar figure in the speeches which Mr. Gladstone used to address to the Nonconformist conscience in Exeter Hall whenever he sought to justify his abandonment of what his Tory critics called Imperial interests. 'Parochial politics' used to be a term of reproach applied by the Conservatives to Gladstonian policies. Now it is the Tories who show a desire to change the subject, and who manifest an intense interest in educational measures or in parish affairs whenever the Opposition becomes too inquisitive concerning the policy of the Government in the Eastern crisis."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

Two Adverse Criticisms.—"No doubt much, if not all, of what Mr. Gladstone writes is true. The great body of Christians who know nothing of the diplomatic motives which direct the course of the powers will at least believe so, but, nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone's course can not be considered judicious. He has no right to use his great personal influence to embarrass the position of the responsible Ministry. By its acts this Ministry must stand or fall, and until the test comes there should be no extra parliamentary attempt to hinder it in doing what it presumably believes to be for the best interests of the nation. If resistance to its policy becomes necessary, as it shortly may, let that be left to the constitutional Opposition. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has already shown himself to be quite equal to such an occasion."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"In this latest vituperative pamphlet he fails to observe that he is arraigning not the Tory initiative, but his own fatuity; that if Lord Salisbury has abandoned the British tradition of hostility to Russia, East, West, and South, it is because he had already surrendered so much to the Muscovite that a return to the old attitude without a declaration of instant war is now impossible. It was Premier Gladstone who made the first breach in the immemorial policy of maintaining the Ottoman Empire as a check to Russia that he now denounces. It was he who always insisted that Russian motives were misinterpreted in London. It was he, indeed, that brought about the very situation which he describes as a pinning of the British policy to the aprons of two very young men."—*The Advertiser, New York.*

Right Will Win.—"He who stands on the eternal right stands not alone, tho alone he stands, for with him is the Unseen and under him are the Everlasting Arms. There stands William E. Gladstone to-day, with his hands outstretched toward Crete and with his face upturned toward God. As thus he stands, the prophet, the psalmist, the evangel, the philosopher, the statesman, the reformer, the liberator, and the philanthropist, which he is, all stir in him and find voice in him and theme in his cause. To-day it is the cause of Crete and of Armenia and of Greece. Only yesterday it was the cause of Gettysburg and of Appomattox. Earlier it was the cause of the Pilgrims of the Holland Lowlands, of the field of Naseby and of Runnymede. Earlier still it was the cause of Thermopylæ and of Salamis. Again on the old field and in the custody of the old people appear the new form of the old cause. Mr. Gladstone would make it also the cause of England and the cause of Christendom, and Mr. Gladstone will. By him have been spoken the words which can never be recalled and which can never be confuted. By him have been formulated the moral rights and by him have been loosed the moral energies whereof the world had need to take notice. The rights will be vindicated. The energies will be put forth."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY is already beginning to realize how pleasant it would be to slip off on a duck-hunting expedition.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

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THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

THE first fruit of the newly assembled Congress is the Dingley tariff bill. This bill was reported by the House committee on ways and means on March 15, the first day of the extra session. President McKinley's opening message to Congress recites in detail the receipts and expenditures of the nation for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897, and shows a deficit for that period of $186,061,580. He calls upon Congress to correct the existing condition by providing, through a new tariff law, for ample revenues "not only for the ordinary expenditures of government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt." The principles which should govern the new law he lays down as follows:

"In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled."

The new tariff measure is understood to have been prepared under the direction of President McKinley. Its main purposes, according to Chairman Dingley, are to provide more revenue and to encourage home industries. He estimates that the increase of revenues under the measure will be $70,000,000 to $75,000,000 for the first year and $100,000,000 the second year.

The proposed method for securing this increase is by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, and a number of other articles from the free list to the dutiable list. The bill raises the duty on woolens "to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool." It raises the rates on sugar about three fourths of a cent a pound "to encourage the production of sugar in this country and thus give our farmers a new crop." It increases the duties on agricultural products, fine cotton goods, and on many luxuries such as liquors, tobacco, and silks. The bill restores the reciprocity feature of the law of 1890 and even extends the list of articles to be agreed upon. "As a rule," says Chairman Dingley, "the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law, preserving the protective principle, being made feasible by changed conditions." The aim in framing the law has been to make the duties specific rather than *ad valorem*. The bill receives the unanimous support of the Republican members of the committee on ways and means. The House has decided to take a final vote on the bill on March 31.

Comments on the proposed measure are curiously mixed. Many of the strongly Democratic papers show a tendency to abstain from criticism and to give the new Administration free play in working out its remedy. On the other hand some of the Republican papers, whose orthodoxy on the protective question is unquestioned, express the fear that the proposed rates are so high as to be virtually prohibitive, thus failing sufficiently to increase the revenues. There are many expressions of disappointment, particularly by Gold-Democratic organs, because the financial question is not to be considered first. Among the multitudes of comments the following are selected as representative:

The Most Ultra-Protective Tariff Ever Proposed.—"With the accumulated moneys in the Treasury we really need no new imposition of taxes on the people to conduct us to sufficient revenue or even a comfortable surplus if we will only invite back prosperity by giving stability to business and reduce expenditures by a few obvious reforms. In the Post-Office Department alone a saving of from ten to twenty millions annually can be made by a few simple improvements in the business organization of the department and a withdrawal of facilities which the postal service was never intended to provide, and which force it to do two thirds of its work for less than one thirtieth of its income. . . .

"That the Dingley bill, present conditions considered, is the most ultra-protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenue $112,000,000; that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of $776,724,264 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of $272,000,000, which is nearly fifty millions more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say that its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to $70,000,000 is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory."—*Ex-Congressman William L. Wilson, in The Herald, New York.*

Will Not Produce the Required Revenues.—"The ungracious task of criticizing the work of friends is always unwelcome, and yet obligatory. Even with large allowance for anticipatory imports, which Chairman Dingley has not proposed any measure to prevent, his estimates of increase in revenue appear to be open to some criticism. There is first the question of woolens, of which imports show that supplies remaining in this country must be, unless all estimates of consumption in manufacture are far out of the way, greater by many million pounds than the country will require prior to May 1, when new wool will begin to come forward. With some months left before imports without duties, the stock on hand will be found so great that imports will not yield $11,000,000 during the first fiscal year. Nor is there any reasonable probability that imports of woolen goods will yield an increase of $14,000,000. . . .

"Reasons may be given in detail for this opinion, but, if correct, it leaves the Treasury with a promise of only about $50,000,000 more revenue than it has for the current year. Another point of large importance remains. Duties on sugar amounting to some millions have been paid within the last week. The quantity in warehouses has been remarkably large, and it is not to be expected that the sugar monopoly will let slip any opportunity of putting millions into its treasury by failing to anticipate new duties. A measure to prevent such anticipation in this as in other branches of business may not have been practicable. Chairman Dingley can judge better than anybody else, and is not to blame if he finds that it could not have been carried into effect promptly. But open custom-houses for the sugar trust will insure delay in the Senate, and will cut off part of the $20,000,000 increase expected from that source."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

Better to Cut Down Expenses.—"The country needs no more protection, it needs no more revenue. The deficit should be met by cutting down the enormous and unnecessary expenditures, especially in the fraud-swollen pension list. The custom revenues are increasing. There is a cash balance of $212,000,000 in the Treasury, including $151,000,000 in gold. If, outside of that and until the revenue from the present tariff shall become equal to the needs of the Government, more income is needed, it can readily be had, without disturbing business, by taxes on beer and bank checks, or a slight duty on tea and coffee."—*The Times (Gold Ind.), New York.*

"We observe that a sop is given to certain agriculturists, but it is inconsequential. The millions of growers of cotton, wheat, corn, and tobaccco in the future, as in the past, will have to buy their supplies in protected markets, while they must sell their produce in markets where competition is free—where they must compete with the products of such cheap-labor countries as India, South America, and Egypt. Such is McKinleyism; such the policy that some Democrats last year helped the Republicans to fasten upon our people. It is a policy that proposes to make the masses prosperous by making their taxes higher."—*The Dispatch (Silver Dem.), Richmond.*

A Leap in the Dark.—"As a revenue bill, the Dingley tariff is as truly a leap into the dark as was the McKinley tariff. Senators Aldrich and Allison were $40,000,000 out of the way as to the revenue under the McKinley tariff the first year. Mr. Dingley may easily be as much now. Meanwhile, Congress will jump at the assurance that there is to be money enough for everybody, and will, encouraged by the President, shoot up the appropriations so as to make a deficit even if Mr. Dingley's hopes of revenue are fulfilled.

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"It is our deliberate judgment that the Dingley bill is a fraud on the party and the country. Already it is clear, from Republican revolt, that the party did not expect and does not want such a bill. Upon the country it comes like the snapping of a trap. . . . The only thing comparable to it is our electing Platt Senator when we thought we were saving the country from Bryanism. The protective-tariff beneficiaries took advantage, just as Platt did, of the nation's absorption in saving its honor, and now come in to exact the pound of flesh for which they bargained."—*The Evening Post* (*Gold Ind.*), *New York.*

"While a revised tariff is not the only thing needed to restore American prosperity, it will materially help to lift the cloud of despondency which now hangs over the country. And the good of the country should be the aim of every one who calls himself an American.

"The Dingley bill may be crude and imperfect, but it is an improvement upon the present tariff, therefore it should be passed as speedily as possible. We do not, however, think it is sufficiently high to meet the deficit of the Government."—*The Item* (*Silver Dem.*), *Philadelphia.*

No Criticism Wanted from Mugwumps.—"The Dingley tariff bill may be open to criticism, but to have any effect on public opinion it must be criticism from some other source than the Mugwumps, the disastrous failure of whose lying tariff and humbug scheme of government generally has been impressed too painfully upon the people for any pretense of political wisdom from them to humbug the public a second time."—*The Sun* (*Gold Dem.*), *New York.*

"The passage of the bill will make an interesting experiment upon the forbearance of the public. If the temper shown in 1890 still abides in the public mind we may expect a repetition of the political reaction of 1890. It may be argued, however, that the people are sorry for what they did in 1890 and will not do it over again. Nevertheless, it is taking great risk and it may be seriously questioned whether the interests exacting such high rates would not have acted more wisely had they been more moderate in their demands."—*The Chronicle-Telegraph* (*Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

"We sincerely desire a tariff policy that can stand. We want ample revenue, and with it ample protection to labor in all our great productive industries; protection to the full extent of the difference between well-requited labor here and the cheaper labor of Europe. Such a tariff if wisely framed would stand the test of time and command the hearty approval of the American people; but a tariff that taxes the necessaries of life without increasing the wages of labor to the full measure of the increased exactions put upon it, must provoke revolution, and another revolution against a protective tariff would doom protection to a death from which there could be no resurrection. Look the tariff facts in the face."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

MEASURES TO RESTRICT THE PRESS.

PROPOSALS made in the New York legislature to curb the abuse of certain metropolitan dailies have attracted wide attention. Prominent among the measures introduced is the Ellsworth bill, which forbids publishing the portrait of any person living in the State without his or her written consent. Violation of this law is to be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 and by imprisonment for not less than one year.

Another bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a censor for each newspaper in counties having more than 10,000 inhabitants, whose duty it shall be to examine and read all articles intended to be published in the paper with which he is connected, and to eliminate all libelous matter and everything "inimical to the interest of the State or any officer thereof." One half of the salary of the censor is to be paid by the newspaper.

Few of the papers of the country treat this censor bill seriously. But many believe that the Ellsworth bill in some amended form will become a law. Most of the New York papers favor its passage. Even *The World*, one of the papers against which the bill is supposed to be particularly aimed, makes the following emphatic statement:

"It is said that one object of the politicians who are pushing this bill is to vex *The World*. Instead of being vexed, *The World* welcomes the bill. The bill is held to be unconstitutional and in violation of the guaranteed liberty of the press. Undoubtedly it does seem to be so. But—does the evil which the bill seeks to correct exist? Has the legal right of the press to print pictures of men and women and events degenerated into license?

"*The World* is free to admit that there is some foundation for the complaint that certain pictures invade the domain of private life. Conditions difficult to detail have arisen which have forced even the most reputable newspapers—and *The World* makes no exception in favor of itself—to seem to violate at times the canons of good taste.

"In the case of *The World* we absolutely know that this has not been intentional. The overzeal of artists and news editors and the hurried character of the work have led to blunders and blemishes. But *The World* has never knowingly printed a 'portrait or alleged portrait' of any person not a public character, not a corruptionist or a public thief, without the actual or supposed consent of the person."

That journal thinks that exceptions should be made in the case of public and political leaders, criminals, and missing persons.

Another of the papers supposed to be aimed at in the bill is the New York *Journal*. This paper takes the position that the legislature should pass the bill provided the people want it. But it does not think the "clamor of newspapers" should affect the Assembly in the slightest degree." It says:

"Many newspapers which with waning prestige and business are destitute of the means for maintaining efficient art departments are loudly demanding the enactment of the measure. Others, lacking enterprise, or so out of touch with the public as to ignore the general interest of newspaper readers in portraits and cartoons, are joining in the hue and cry. No discreet or faithful representative of the people at Albany will give ear to this demand that a certain class of journals shall be shielded from competition, which has already proved disastrous to them, by the power of the State."

In a later issue that paper comes out strongly against the bill in these words:

"For its own part it [*The Journal*] regards the measure with aversion as a piece of restrictive legislation, but wholly without any apprehension that its effects may be harmful to an enterpri-

THESE DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, WANT TO PROHIBIT THE PUBLICATION OF THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.
—*The Herald, New York.*

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sing newspaper. The people will suffer, public interests may be put in jeopardy, the most forceful weapon for the assault upon corruption will be snatched from the hands of those best fitted to wield it, but the purely business interests of no paper will suffer from the passage of this bill. Perhaps that is why the newspapers which judge every public measure from the standpoint of their own business interests so warmly approve it."

Following are some of the representative comments in other papers:

Present Laws Strong Enough.—"It is not to be denied that public opinion approves the bill. The press of the city and State, we believe, with practical unanimity favor its passage. Indeed, the two conspicuous offenders against which it is aimed have, after a fashion, with grotesque cynicism, given it qualified approval, each assuming that the other is the sole object of attack. *The Tribune*, however, tho in perfect agreement with its contemporaries as to the desirability of the end which this bill has in view, is compelled to differ with them as to its practicability or the necessity for additional legislation on the subject.

"In point of fact, we believe the bill as it now stands is in violation of the constitution, and could not be enforced. It is by far too sweeping in its terms, and certainly infringes the constitutionally guaranteed liberty of the press. Inherently it is no greater offense to print the picture of a man without his consent than to print his name without similar authorization. The present law of libel covers caricatures of the person as well as printed libels. No new legislation is needed to make that form of libel actionable. And this is something that needs to be borne somewhat carefully in mind in considering the pending measure. If the men who have been most grossly libeled in these sheets by caricatures and cartoons and scandalous charges affecting their character and standing in the community were to avail themselves of the legal remedies easily attainable, there is no doubt that through their prosecution for multiplied offenses the publishers would either be driven to bankruptcy or compelled to mend their ways and show some regard for common decency. It would be a great public service if the victim of these piratical prints would for once sacrifice their aversion to notoriety and bring the publishers to book and to justice. So long as they do not and will not, yellow journalism will run its foul course. It is useless to enact new laws on the subject. Laws do not enforce themselves. The only effect of the Ellsworth bill, if passed, would be to add another absolutely dead letter to the statute-book."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Nothing if Not European.—"New York—bless its little heart—is nothing if not European. Its joy would be ecstatic could it have a real live duke for governor, and a right honorable earl for mayor; and should the noble duke—'dook' being the New York-East London vernacular—be presented with a son and heir during his term of office, the loyalty of the State might find expression in the lines of the bard of Wych Street:

> Bless 'is heyes, and bless 'is nose;
> Bless 'is fingers; bless 'is toes;
> Bless 'is lungs. and bless 'is liver;
> Bless hour noble dook forever.

"But inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States prohibits the use of titles of honor in all or any of its offices, the good people of New York State are debating upon the propriety of adopting that blessing of medieval Europe, a censor of the press. A bill for the creation of that august office is pending in the General Assembly of what, in so far as its codfishical tendency is concerned, aptly is called 'the Empire State.'

"It is none of our business. If New York wants a censor let it have one. Few who are not residents of New York ever read the New York newspapers. Some of its journals that boast of 'the largest circulation' may be made more decent, but can not be made more silly, by supervision of a censor of the press, while the two virile newspapers of the city and State will find in his pragmatic nibs a fine and perpetual source of gayety. Let the Empire State have its censor of its press."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

The Cartoon a Legitimate Adjunct.—"The cartoon has been recognized for many years as a legitimate adjunct to the discussion of all sorts of questions. In the hands of genius, it can score a point such as the sarcasm of words or the force of argument rarely excels or equals. All through the long history of the fight of humanity for freedom the cartoon has been an efficient ally. It has always been in the forefront of the battle, a fighter whose value could not be overestimated. The mind which is unable to appreciate the value of the cartoon in the attack on wickedness in every phase needs training.

"Now if the legislature of New York passes this bill, it will prohibit one of the means of free discussion. No doubt on that point can exist. Any man who has followed the history of cartooning in this country, say for twenty-five years, knows that in every political contest some of the most telling points have been made by the artists. They have excited an interest and attention that no writer of articles nor maker of speeches could surpass. They have been an integral portion of every great debate. That they have appeared on both sides is perfectly right—as right as it is for the newspapers, and the stump speakers, and the people to appear on both sides. The point is that the pencil is as well recognized and as legitimate in public discussion as are the pen and the tongue. As the measure before the New York legislature now stands, the liberty of its use is restricted far beyond any restrictions placed on tongue or pen."—*The Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

Evidence of Press Control by the Money Power.—"Under ordinary circumstances the mere proposal of such a system of autocratic power for suppression of information to which the people are entitled would receive the prompt and emphatic denunciation of every newspaper in the State of New York, especially, and it is a remarkable illustration of the control of the Eastern press by the powers engaged in plundering the public that such a proposition should stand unrebuked by any paper pretending to integrity and independence. To what pass of desperation have the corporation and millionaire owners of Eastern papers come when they thus confess that their hope of retaining their position lies in a power to keep the truth from the public. . . .

"The proposition is so repugnant to all American principles that it should receive no countenance—not even the countenance of silence. As before stated, it would not do so but for the wild war which the other New York papers are making on *The World* and *Journal*—trying to stop their tide of success by all sorts of abuse and by appeals to all sorts of prejudices and passions. Their high pretensions might do in some places, but in a city where *The Police Gazette* has been published for years it is hardly consistent that an outcry be raised about purity of the press by papers open to any accusation brought against those criticized."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

OUR NEW AMBASSADORS.

MOST important of the nominations by the new Administration, after the cabinet, have been the appointments of American representatives abroad. The selection of Col. John Hay, of Washington, D.C., for England, and of Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, for France, appear to have given general satisfaction.

Colonel Hay was born in Salem, Ind., on October 8, 1838. After graduating at Brown University he entered the law at Springfield, Ill., where he first met Lincoln and John G. Nicolay. His later career the Springfield *Republican* relates as follows:

"Hay was admitted to practise law before the supreme court of Illinois early in 1861. Meantime Lincoln had been elected to the Presidency and secession had begun. Hay and Nicolay had all along been warm supporters of Lincoln and sharers of his political views. It was natural, therefore, that the latter should select these two intimate friends to accompany him to Washington in a confidential capacity—Nicolay to be private secretary and Hay assistant secretary. From then on till the day of Lincoln's death they were the daily and nightly witnesses of the incidents, the anxieties, the fears, and the hopes which pervaded the Executive mansion and the national capital.

"In 1864 Hay was aide-de-camp to President Lincoln, and served actively in the field for several months under General Hunter and General Gillmore, with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general. For faithful and meritorious service at this period he was breveted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. Lincoln frequently sent him on missions of importance through the South during the war, one of the most arduous being

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his investigations with General Rosecrans concerning the alleged plot of the American Knights. Hay was in Washington on the night of Lincoln's assassination and was present at his bedside when he died, while Nicolay was absent at Charleston, S. C., on the occasion of raising the Union flag over Fort Sumter.

"President Johnson made Nicolay consul-general at Paris in 1865, and Hay was appointed first secretary of the French lega-

COLONEL JOHN HAY.

tion at the same time. He remained at Paris two years and was frequently in charge of the legation during that time. In 1867 he was deputed to Vienna as *chargé d'affaires*, but resigned the next year and returned to the United States, to be immediately appointed secretary of the legation at Madrid under General Sickles. Leaving Madrid in 1870, Hay came to New York and became an editorial writer on *The Tribune*, where he remained five years, and was editor-in-chief during the absence of Whitelaw Reid in Europe.

"Of late years Hay has been considered a wealthy man. His marriage to the daughter of Amasa Stone, the Ohio millionaire, brought him a good deal of money. His wealthy and eccentric father-in-law treated him with unexampled generosity, and on his death left his son-in-law a million or more. For his share in the collaboration with Nicolay in the writing of the life of Lincoln Hay received $50,000, and he has received some income from his other works."

His fitness for the place to which he has been appointed is described by the New York *Tribune* in these words:

"It is certain that President McKinley has expressed his own preference in the choice of an Ambassador to England, and that Colonel Hay will sustain the best traditions of the American Legation in London. To say that he is ideally equipped to represent the United States at the Court of St. James is to say not a word too much. Diplomatic appointments do not come under the civil-service regulations, but his preferment perfectly exemplifies their essential purpose. His public activities and his private pursuits have been a systematic training for the various and delicate duties of an ambassador. His early initiation into a confidential knowledge of national affairs as one of President Lincoln's secretaries gave him opportunities of which he was naturally qualified to avail himself, and developed tastes which he has sedulously cultivated ever since. . . . He possesses the advantage of a familiar acquaintance with several foreign languages, while the fact that he has a captivating command of his mother tongue is well known to a multitude of admirers in both hemispheres and will be confirmed during the next four years, not, we may be sure, as often as the chance is offered, but whenever it is suitable that the American Ambassador should speak. He has been a close observer of men and affairs, as well as a student of history, all his life. He is a man of the world and a man of letters in the best sense of each expression, and he is in the prime of his mature powers. We congratulate the President and the country upon the designation of Colonel Hay for the English mission with a sincerity and satisfaction which long association has caused us to feel and gives us a peculiar right to express."

General Porter is also well known to the American people. Of his early life the Washington *Star* speaks as follows:

"Gen. Horace Porter comes of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Andrew Porter, being one of Washington's most valued officers. General Porter's father was David Rittenhouse Porter, at one time governor of Pennsylvania and a prosperous manufacturer. Horace Porter was born just sixty years ago in Huntington, Pa. He was well educated in his own State, at Harvard, and finally at West Point. Soon after his graduation from the Military Academy he was assigned to duty in the South, then in secession. He was an ordnance expert, so most of his service was in the artillery branch, on the staffs of McClellan, Rosecrans, and Grant, where he earned a reputation as a gallant and fearless fighter, as shown by his brevets. He served in the Chickamauga and Wilderness campaigns and the first assault on Charleston, where he was wounded. General Grant was greatly attached to General Porter, and made him Assistant Secretary of War, while he himself filled the secretaryship. He surrendered his army commission in 1873, and plunged at once into active business, being first president of the West Shore Railroad, vice-president of the Pullman Car Company, and associating himself with other great corporations in a directive capacity."

Of his abilities and fitness for the new appointment the Baltimore *American* says:

"Gen. Horace Porter, who will go to France, is one of those bright, exhaustless men of whom it is impossible to say too much. He is just about sixty years old, with all the honors of the brilliant soldier, the able lawyer, and the distinguished writer thick upon him. A man who was promoted five times in four years for 'gallant, faithful, and meritorious service on the field,' and who was picked out by Grant as the man on whom to depend in the thick of the fight, has merit in him to the full, and in whatever capacity he has served since the war he has done his duty splendidly. There is not a better after-dinner speaker in the country, and it shows President McKinley's appreciation of fitness when it is said that General Porter can match the French in all the graces of speech, wit, and courtesy, which are so valuable in diplomatic and social life."

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

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Commenting on American diplomatic service (apropos of the anticipated appointment of Colonel Hay), the London *Spectator* says:

"The truth is that the United States have not as yet wanted, and therefore have not produced, the peculiar species which in Europe we speak of as diplomatists. They have not been in any need of the reserved, cautious, discriminating, subtle, sensitive, watchful minds which note every expression, every contraction, every relaxation of nerve, in the countenance of those with whom they converse, and allow it to influence their emphasis and to give a certain significance to their accent and their glance. The American diplomacy has been comparatively simple, and has lost nothing, has even gained in effectiveness, by being simply and roundly expressed. And, consequently, all they have wanted in their diplomatic representatives has been familiarity with the language and literature of the various states of Europe, and enough strength of purpose to hold their own against pressure. This they have found sufficiently in their literary men, tho without any of the special training which has given to the diplomatists of Europe a tradition and faculty of their own. Hitherto at least the United States have had no need of this, and therefore have not taken the steps by which alone it could be acquired. They have not had complex problems to solve; they have not had to weigh the advantages of cordiality with this power against cordiality with that. They have not needed the fine balance and the delicate appreciation of the give-and-take diplomatic suggestions acquired in a long inheritance of difficult negotiations, failures, and successes. If they ever come to need anything of the sort they will have to establish schools of diplomacy trained in European habits and European manners, and, more than that, they must feel the pressure of European emergencies and needs, without which European methods of diplomacy would be worthless and perhaps even prejudicial. That can not be till the Americans abandon their policy of aloofness from European issues, and begin to interfere in European disputes. And till then we doubt if American diplomatists will be at all the better for any diplomatic education at all more elaborate than that of Mr. Lowell, or Mr. Bayard, or Col. John Hay."

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON IMMIGRATION.

THE German-American papers, whatever their religious or political creed, unanimously oppose all efforts to restrict immigration. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, believes that existing laws are sufficient to keep out all undesirable immigrants, *i.e.*, the paupers, criminals, and the diseased. All healthy persons, willing to work, are a gain to the country, thinks this paper, especially as the native American is as unwilling to bear the responsibilities of a large family as the Frenchman. The *Anzeiger*, Louisville, wants to know where American women are to get servant-girls if immigration is further restricted, since it is obvious that the women born here object very much to the hardships of housework. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"United States history proves that illiterate immigrants are no danger to the country. Until thirty years ago the educational standard of Europe was pretty low. Yet the early immigrants have managed to make a living. If America were thickly populated, restrictions against foreigners might be sensible; at present we suffer from the want of population rather than its excess. The number of consumers is too small in comparison to the producers. If we had a hundred million people more than we have, our own markets would be sufficient for us."

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The emigration from Latin countries has already begun to turn toward South America. Those republics have tried for years to divert the overflow of Europe from the United States to their own shores. They have tried every expedient to do so, honest and otherwise. Our friends in the New England States are now working into the hand of the South American. When the prosperity of the South American countries begins to increase as a natural consequence of immigration, the enemies of the foreigner will, perhaps, learn that our own phenomenal development is principally due to the industry of the immigrant. In Europe people have never been able to understand this outcry against the newcomer. The European governments, are, however, highly gratified to find that America is willing to assist them in keeping honest men. The Germans have long been anxious to direct their emigrants to their own colonies."

Many German-American editors are convinced that dislike of the German is at the bottom of the whole movement. The *Freidenker*, Milwaukee, finds that the statistics comparing the illiteracy of immigrants, as given in the Anglo-American press, are unreliable. No distinction, for instance, is made between Germans and the Poles in Prussian Poland. On the other hand the percentage of illiterates from English-speaking countries is manifestly given too low, especially in the case of Ireland. A writer in the *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, blames "Knownothing" jealousy as the cause of the movement. He says:

"Take the case of North Dakota, 70,000 square miles and only 42,000 inhabitants. The immigrants settled there are mostly Austrian-Germans, people well acquainted with the tricks of politicians by their experience in the land of their birth, much averse to being used for political purposes by wire-pullers, and anxious only to make a living out of the farm on which they have settled. The American element, mostly immigrants from the Eastern States, either exhaust the soil and take up a new farm, never making a permanent home, or object to agriculture because it forces them to look after their cattle. One of these latter gentry said recently in a public meeting: 'Any one that should dare to cultivate a single acre of soil in this State ought to be hung.' It is this class to which the 'schoolmaam' belongs who expressed herself as follows: 'These beggarly foreigners are not only a nuisance in the State, but the presence of their ignorant children increases enormously the work of the teachers.' This in spite of the fact that the foreigners carry off the honors at the normal school of the State."

The *Seebote*, Milwaukee, shows that the English-speaking Americans need not fear being swamped by the Germans. The increased prosperity of Germany has materially lessened the emigration from that country. In 1888 86,000 Germans came here, or nearly 20 per cent. of the entire immigration. In 1896 only 21,000 Germans came to the United States, less than 10 per cent. of all the immigrants. The *Freie Press*, Chicago, thinks it is much more important to restrict the American citizen's rights of naturalized foreigners who go abroad again than to prevent the influx of men who come here to make their home. The case of Sanguilly, the Cuban, is regarded as a specially glaring instance of this kind of discrimination. Sanguilly, it alleges, never did any good to America, came here in 1876, became a citizen in 1878—the Lord knows how—and returned to Cuba at once; yet he is preferred to honest workingmen who assist in developing this country.

An amusing remark is made by the *Novedades*, New York. This paper can not see why Americans want the immigrants to be able to read. "Considering the stuff that is printed in the newspapers," says our Spanish contemporary, "and the fact that the press is the principal source of information for the majority of the people, ignorance must, indeed, be regarded as bliss."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PLAN FOR THE AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF THE MONEY SUPPLY.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, writing in his *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (March), proposes a plan for what he calls an "Automatically Regulated System of Money." He believes that the real motive for the opposition by bankers to government legal-tender notes is not the profit from substituted bank-notes. "To-day the advantages are so comparatively unimportant," he says, "that it is of vastly greater consequence to the national

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banker to have a safe, reliable system, than to derive such profit as may be obtained from the issue of notes. His talks with some bankers "of the larger minds" convinces him that their real motive in opposing the legal tender "is entirely one of fear before that quality of the legal tender which makes it a tool for the removal of the gold reserve of the Treasury." This drain tends to the depreciating of other kinds of money and of property, and so leads to panic and general bankruptcy.

Mr. Walker therefore proposes a money system which he thinks should be acceptable to the bankers by protecting the government gold reserve, and at the same time satisfying the public whose suspicion "is aroused by any proposal to retire the legal tender." It aims to create a currency which in time of fear shall automatically expand itself to correspond with the demands of commerce. The proposal is as follows:

"The plan here proposed involves not only the retirement of the present legal tenders, but also of the present issues of government bonds and also all national bank-notes. The substitute for the present bonds would be a new bond bearing, say, two-per-cent. interest. Do not jump at the conclusion that we could not substitute a new two-per-cent. bond for one bearing nearly double that rate of interest. The new bond has an advantage not possessed by the old one. The law shall say that it may be held by the national banks in place of the twenty-five per-cent. cash reserve fund now required. And two per cent. on the twenty-five per cent. of all deposits now held in reserve would be worth more to the banks than the per cent. of profit received at the present time from their issues of bank-notes.

"But why should the Government permit the substitution of a bond for the currency which is now required as a margin of safety in times of emergency? The answer is simple. The new bond has this remarkable quality: It may be carried to the nearest sub-treasury, or post-office of a certain class, and forthwith, without delay of any kind, be converted, at the will of the holder, into government notes which are full legal tender for all dues, public and private.

"The next inquiry concerns the relief of the Government from the responsibility of redeeming its notes in money of greatest value. The difference between the old and the new method would lie in this: To-day a government legal-tender note has no relation to a government bond. The bond may sell for 120 or 105, as the market may go. You can not buy a Government bond with any fixed number of government legal-tender dollars. Nor can there be any possible way of determining the value of the legal tender in the money of foreign nations, unless, as at present, the Secretary of the Treasury arbitrarily undertakes to fix that value in gold.

"With the legal-tender note exchangeable, at the will of the holder, into a fifty-year, two-per-cent. bond, payable in gold coin, the case would be quite different. And when, in addition to the value attached by the redemption clause, there is added the value created by the demand for these bonds for bank reserves and holdings for all classes of people who have money temporarily idle, you have assured to the legal tender the maximum market rating."

The practical working of this system, according to the writer, would be that when a merchant or manufacturer was pinched for cash on account of a money panic, he would induce holders of the government bonds to convert them into legal tenders and loan them to him on mortgage securities at a higher rate of interest. This would swell the supply of money until rates became so low as to make profitable the return of the legal tenders for more bonds.

"The flurry would have cost the merchant a small per cent. and some trouble to carry out his negotiation; but not one fiftieth part of the loss which would have been consequent upon a panic. The shock of panic would be not the sharp break which occurs under the conditions which now prevail; but a vibration back and forth, back and forth—bonds into the Treasury and legal tenders out—legal tenders in and bonds out—until, finally, equilibrium would be reached.

"And the banks? They would be the gainers directly in the two per cent. they would receive on their reserves; indirectly, in the volume of business which comes with general prosperity—yet more indirectly, in the decrease of the percentage of bad loans; and still more indirectly, in the removal, from the president and directors, of the fear which, in times of uncertainty, accompanies the administration of the strongest banks."

The proposed plan is practically a postal savings-bank scheme, and as such has received partial tests in Great Britain and in nearly all the European countries. The difficulties which the writer finds raised against it are these:

"First—Certain savings-banks which might, in a short-sighted way, fear the use, by small depositors, of the government bond, as the most convenient and highest form of security.

"Second—A large class of people who have come to believe that no financial legislation can be carried which is not prompted by, and is in the main to the interest of, the banks, rather than of the people.

"Third—Those bankers who have so long denounced the government legal-tender notes that they will not be disposed, at first sight, to see that this new legal tender has been robbed of all its dangerous qualities; and that by reason of its intrinsic value it is entirely capable of maintaining itself at par, regardless of the assistance of either the Government or the banks.

"Fourth—A small but powerful class whose fortunes are made in violent fluctuations and sudden changes of value, and whose interest is at all times opposed to the welfare of the people at large."

Mr. Walker relates how he spent three weeks in Washington last winter largely consumed in engagements with the more prominent Senators and Representatives for the discussion of his postal savings-bank bond. He says:

"I do not recall one instance where there was shown decided opposition. On the contrary, the idea seemed to be already favored by numbers of the ablest men in both Houses, and when the proposition was submitted to new ears, it seemed to bring immediate adhesion. On every side it was said to me that the New York bankers controlled the situation in Congress, or at least had the power to prevent new legislation. 'If you will go back to New York and bring back with you,' they said, 'the approval of the dozen leading bankers of that city, this measure can be put through both Houses in the shortest possible space of time."

Hence the above article in the magazine of which Mr. Walker is editor-in-chief.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

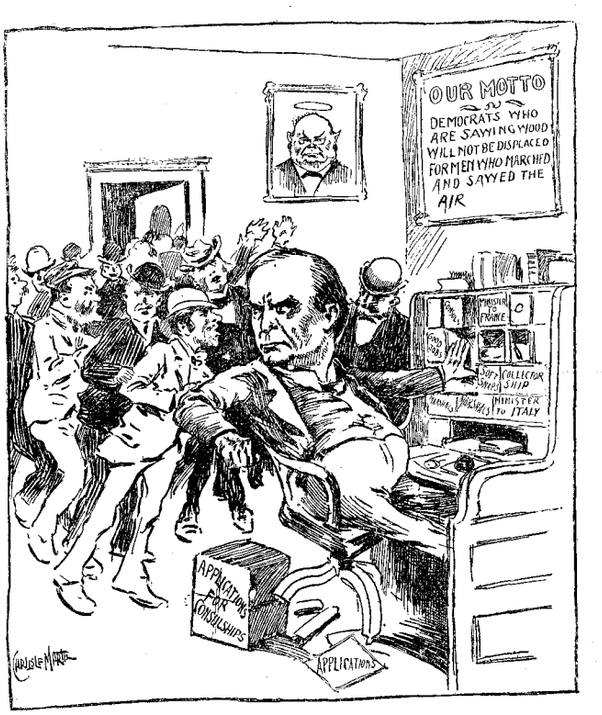
UNDER a tariff levied for monopoly only, the trusts ride and the consumer pays the freight.—*The World, New York.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY experienced considerable difficulty in choosing his cabinet advisers, but his labors finally had a Blissful termination.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"I'M handling a scientific work now," said the book-agent.

"What is it?"

"A treatise on wind as a motive force in finance—Bryan's book, you know."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*


OUR MOTTO
DEMOCRATS WHO ARE SAYING WOOD WILL NOT BE DISPLACED FOR MEN WHO MARCHED AND SAWED THE AIR
APPLICATIONS FOR CONSULSHIPS
APPLICATIONS
CARLISLE MARK

"YOU ARE MISTAKEN, GENTLEMEN; THIS IS NOT A PIE COUNTER."
—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

TENNYSON'S MISSION.

MR. W. S. LILLY, the English critic, regards Tennyson as *the* English poet of this century, and his mission to have been to point to us, beyond the facts of the physical universe, the supremacy and universality of law. The address in which Mr. Lilly develops his views on these points was delivered before the London Institution last December, and is published in *The Fortnightly* for February. The only two poets who can dispute the position assigned to Tennyson by Mr. Lilly are, we are told, Wordsworth and Browning. Of the former Mr. Lilly remarks that he attained greater heights than Tennyson, but his range was narrower and he often sank to depths almost of desultory drivel to which Tennyson never sank. Mr. Lilly is still harder on Browning, "this highly endowed man," much of whose verse appears "little better than random doggerel, while the so-called philosophy which it is supposed to set forth is largely mere bombastic rhodomontade on subjects which the poet had never taken the trouble to think out."

With Tennyson it was far different. There is hardly a poem of his which is not the outcome of prolonged meditation and prolonged labor: "the result of the supreme act which veils itself in the achievement." No other poet has so felicitously carried out the rule, "the sound must seem an echo to the sense." As to his mission—and Mr. Lilly holds with Schelling that poets are the prophets of their age—Tennyson had the first gift required in one who is to teach his age—he understood it. "One of his most remarkable gifts was his acute sensibility to the intellectual and spiritual, the social and political developments of the times in which he lived." Nothing human was alien from him. He was at once metaphysician and physicist, skeptic and theologian, democrat and aristocrat, radical and loyalist, fierce patriot and far-seeing cosmopolitan, revealing the passions of each and their interplay upon each other. He was deeply in sympathy with the scientific movement so characteristic of the age, and yet he saw that it was not an unmixed good. Here Mr. Lilly comes to the heart of his subject, and develops at some length the thought that if we keep strictly within the domain of physics, of the sequences and coordinations of phenomena, we have no right to speak of law at all, for law implies a necessity lying beyond or above these phenomena. "Every physical truth is necessarily connected with —or rather takes for granted—some metaphysical principle." Tennyson's mission was to meet the tendency of the times to discredit this august conception of law, by witnessing to and insisting upon it. He is distinguished in the highest degree by 'reverence for duty as the supreme law of life: the subordination of all ideals to the moral ideals."

Without following Mr. Lilly through his illustrations of this thought, we quote his summing up in the closing paragraph:

"This then, was, as it seems to me, the mission of Tennyson: to bring home to us the supremacy and universality of law. The exaltation of the materialist and positive element in life, the depreciation of the spiritual and moral element, is the special danger of our age: a danger arising out of its special greatness. There is one and only one antidote to this danger, the apprehension of law issuing from the nature of things which is rational; the first fact in the universe, tho invisible, impalpable, imponderable: most real, indeed, because most spiritual. It seems to me that Tennyson has given us the groundwork of a philosophy of life which will never be overthrown, because it is based upon this eternal adamant. And his stately verse is a fitting vehicle for his august message. The dignity of his diction corresponds with the dignity of his doctrine. He possesses, in ample measure, that charm to quell the commonplace which we find in the great classics, and notably in the foremost poets of Greece and Rome. His poetry is a perpetual *Sursum Corda*—ever elevating our thoughts to what is noble and pure, and to the eternal Source of all nobleness and all purity. He has told us in lines unsurpassed, as Taine thought, by any writer since Goethe for calm and majesty, how 'The old order changeth, giving place to the new.' Yes: the old order changeth. We live amid 'a dust of systems and of creeds.' Much has gone during the last hundred years that men once thought durable as the world itself. Much more is going. What is the prospect? To Tennyson one thing at all events was clear: that neither worthy life for the individual, nor social health for the body politic, is possible, unless we live by something higher than ascertained sequences and coordinations of phenomena; unless we appeal to some holier spring of action than the desire of a remembered pleasure. 'This ever-changing world of changeless law,' he sings in one of his poems. Amid the constant flux of all things, the law of the universe does not change. It is necessary, immutable, absolute, and eternal. Nor does the power of man's will change:

'. . . a power to make
This ever-changing world of circumstance,
In changing, chime with never-changing law.'"

"TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES" AS A DRAMA.

THE recent dramatization of Thomas Hardy's powerful story has received some severe criticism, notably from *The Tribune*, but on the whole has been very well received both by critics and public. The same may be said, too, of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, who takes the part of *Tess*, and of Charles Coghlan, who takes the part of *Alec d' Urberville*.

To those who have read the book as, well as to those who have

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE.

not, a description of the plot as developed by the dramatist, Mr. Lorimer Stoddard, will be of interest. *The Critic* furnishes us a very satisfactory description, which we quote almost in full:

"His first act takes place on *Crick's* dairy-farm, which gives an opportunity for the introduction of some excellent bits of local color. Hither come old '*Sir John*' *Durbeyfield* and his masterful, coarse, unscrupulous wife, who, in an animated discussion of

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Tess's prospects as the chosen wife of *Angel Clare*, furnish in a natural and entertaining way the necessary explanation of the present condition of affairs. All this is managed with considerable adroitness and effect, and leads easily to the ingenious, if not very plausible, scene in which *Tess*, whose conscience will not let her deceive him, endeavors to enlighten *Angel* concerning her past by means of a written confession deposited upon a convenient window-sill. This fateful document is removed surreptitiously by her mother, and *Tess*, supposing it to have been read by her lover, joyfully consents to marry him. It must be confessed that this episode, as represented on the stage, is a little awkward, but it is clear, tells in action what otherwise would have required a good deal of narrative, and adds greatly to the value of the theatrical situation. The second act opens with the wedding festivities, which include several capital and characteristic scenes between the jealous dairy-maids, and the drunken *Sir John* and his wife. In all these the tone and spirit of the book are well preserved, but their effect would be heightened by condensation, the action dragging perceptibly up to the point where *Clare*, by the accidental remark that he has never seen his wife's handwriting, gives *Tess* the first intimation that her confession has miscarried, and that she has married, after all, under false pretenses. Before she can collect her scattered wits, he proceeds to make a confession on his own account, and to ask her forgiveness for his own lapse from virtue. Thus encouraged, she tells her own woful history, hoping for the pardon which she on her part is only too ready to grant. A finer, simpler, or more poignant situation could not easily be imagined, and the success of the piece thereafter was assured. The act closes with *Angel's* passionate declaration that the position is intolerable and his impetuous exit, leaving his deserted bride crushed and despairing.

"In the third act, *Tess* is living with her widowed mother in the miserable Durbeyfield hut, the whole family being on the verge of starvation. All her efforts to get employment have failed, her written appeals to her absent husband have brought no reply, and she is at the end of her resources. In this plight she is found by her seducer, *Alec Stoke d' Urberville*, who has secured a writ of dispossession, and places before her the alternative of self-surrender, or seeing her mother, brother, and sister starve. Moreover, he asserts that he has received information of her husband's death, and finally, out of sheer misery and hopelessness, she accepts his terms. In the fourth act, six months later, she is in *Alec's* lodgings, utterly disabused and heartbroken. After a night's debauch her tyrant returns, sodden with liquor, to torture her with brutal indifference and cynical taunts. It is at this crisis that *Angel* appears to her, as if risen from the dead, and, in a flash, lays bare the perfidy of which she has been the victim. Maddened by her wrong, she seizes the knife which is ready to her hand, staggers into the adjoining chamber, where *Alec* lies in stupor, and plunges the weapon into his heart."

In the novel, *Tess* is hung; the drama leaves her among the ruins of Stonehenge, whither she has fled with her husband, awaiting arrest by the officers who are closing in on her.

The Critic thinks the play would be better if it ended with the murder, but says that "it is very seldom that a dramatization from a notable novel is so satisfactory," that it preserves the main outlines of the original as well as the purpose and spirit, and is in many ways "a remarkable achievement for a young playwright." The depths and varieties of elemental human emotion in the part of *Tess* are, *The Critic* thinks, beyond Mrs. Fiske's power, and yet her interpretation of the part is intelligent and consistent and deserves much credit.

The Evening Post agrees in the main with *The Critic's* estimate, characterizing the play as a work of "genuine merit and marked intelligence" and possessing uncommon fidelity to the original. *The Times* assumes much the same tone. But *The Tribune's* critique, written, we judge, by William Winter, is decidedly hostile in tone. The following contrast is drawn between the book and the play:

"The pervading quality of Mr. Hardy's novels—the attribute of them that transcends all others—is their intimation of the terrible, inexorable sweep of fate. In this respect they affiliate with the great classics of literature, and bear onward, in a modern guise and a romantic attire, the tradition of Orestes and Lear. 'Tess,' in particular, is an exemplification of all the horrors of malignant destiny. By nature its heroine is incarnate goodness. Every fiber of her being is pure. Every impulse of her soul sets toward virtue. And yet, under the stress of circumstances, under the compulsion of force and the beguilement of fraud, partly through ignorance, partly through weakness of character, partly through physical derangement, and partly through delirium and desperation, she is harassed, degraded, and despoiled, plunged into misery, goaded to the insane commission of homicide, and finally is hanged for murder. The story is in no way extravagant. It reads like truth. A spirit of passionate sincerity glows in every page of it, and its literary art is exceedingly beautiful. For a reader it seems to speak with the awful voice of that unseen power—that nameless, dread angel of darkness and death—with whom the predestined Œdipus kept the fatal tryst, and disappeared forever.

"All this beauty and all this frightful significance vanish at once when the story of *Tess* is transplanted to the stage. The principal persons who are implicated in it, and, to some extent, their relations to each other, can be shown. The atmosphere, the subtlety, the complexity of motive, the variety of conduct, the dignity, the poetry, the feeling—all those attributes which constitute the essential style and the essential soul of a great fabric of art—are completely lost. The book is a tragedy. The play is the love-story of a female in distress. *Tess* is no longer *Tess*. She has become that old familiar figure, the woman with a past."

Of Charles Coghlan's impersonation, however, *The Tribune* speaks words of warm praise:

"Mr. Charles Coghlan's impersonation of the clever, cynical sensualist, at first crafty in his passion, and afterward brutalized in his profligate baseness, was truth itself, and in the best vein of one of the most accomplished actors that have graced the American stage."

COLONEL JOHN HAY AS A POET.

IN well-founded anticipation of the appointment of Col. John Hay to be the next Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James, English literary journals have been reviewing his poetical works and making copious extracts therefrom, with an obvious shiver of delight over the blood-curdling language in some of the "Pike County Ballads." "Little Breeches," "Jim Bludso," and "The Mystery of Gilgal" seem to excite the most comment. We reprint here the remarks of *The Spectator* (February 27). After declaring that Colonel Hay's appointment will be "a very welcome one to English society," it expresses doubt whether this fact will please the Americans, since Mr. Bayard's social success in England has been rather against him at home. *The Spectator* then continues:

"But perhaps in this case the fact that Col. John Hay's reputation here is due to our appreciation of his peculiarly American humor and peculiarly American audacity of imagination may make a difference in his favor. Our cousins in the United States may recognize that tho he, like the late Mr. James Russell Lowell, is known chiefly for his humorous verse, he is not known chiefly for having written humorous verse which fell in with our specially anti-slavery prepossessions, but rather for the boldness with which he has given expression to the daring, and indeed imperious, violence of the Western indifference to life. There is a note in Col. John Hay's most celebrated verse which rather curdles British blood. The picture of Jim Bludso is as far removed from the picture of an English or British hero as it would be possible to find. He was not respectable, he was not peaceful, but he was formidable:

He weren't no saint,—these injineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike;
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward hand in a row,
But he never flunked and he never lied,
I reckon he never knowed how.

That is the kind of hero whom the Western States would like to

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have held up for our wonder and admiration, and perhaps they may appreciate the slight shiver of astonishment with which conventional England hears concerning Jim Bludso that—

> He seen his duty a dead-sure thing,
> And he went for it thar and then:
> And Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard
> On a man that died for men.

The Western Americans, too, would like to think that Col. John Hay has celebrated in his 'Mystery of Gilgal' the utter recklessness of Western Americans in risking and taking life, when old Jedge Phinn—the 'high-tonedest man' in all the country round—begins a quarrel which ends in a multitude of deaths about the appropriation of a particular glass of whisky after this fashion:

> He went for his 'leven inch bowie knife,—
> 'I tries to foller a Christian life;
> But I'll drap a slice of liver or two,
> My bloomin' shrub, with you.'

It is to be hoped, we think, that a literary man who has gained his reputation in England by that sort of portrait-painting, whether it be regarded as satirical or simply as realistic, will not be given credit for truckling in any way to English conventions. And we hope, therefore, that the disposition in England to do full justice to his genius will not excite any suspicion against him in the Western States, as if he were too agreeable to this country, and untrue to the genius of his own land."

The London *Academy* thinks also that in one respect at least Colonel Hay's appointment is a happy one, in that, being a man of letters as well as a politician, he will keep alive the tradition that has gathered about the office filled by Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Motley, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Bayard. *The Academy*, also, with *The Spectator*, seems to have eyes for little but the "Pike County Ballads," which "alone convict him of being a poet and a humorist." In addition to "Jim Bludso" ("who does not know 'Jim Bludso'?" it asks) and "The Mystery of Gilgal," it quotes as follows, with comments, from "Little Breeches":

"Another of the ballads, 'Little Breeches,' is a chunk of humor, pathos, and that rough yet reverent handling of sacred things which is natural to strong men who have only time for work and weariness. Thus the Pike-county farmer:

> I don't go much on religion,
> I never ain't had no show;
> But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
> On the handful o' things I know,
> I don't pan out on the prophets,
> And free-will, and that sort of thing,
> But I b'lieve in God and the angels
> Ever sence one night last spring.

On that night the five-year-old 'Little Breeches,' who was 'peart and chipper and sassy,' had been run away with in the turnip-wagon by the team, just as a snow-squall burst over the prairie. The father found horses and wagon snowed up, but his 'Little Breeches' had disappeared. The seekers' torches went out, and then 'me and Isrul Parr' went off to a sheepfold for wood. The lambs were huddled in a warm shed, and there nestling among them was 'Little Breeches.' All he wanted was 'a chaw of terbacker.'

> How did he git thar? Angels.
> He could never have walked in that storm.
> They jest scooped down and toted him
> To whar it was safe and warm.
>
> And I think that saving a little child,
> And bringing him to his own,
> Is a derned sight better business
> Than loafing around the Throne.

The Academy does not, however, entirely ignore the creditable work which, as all Americans know, Colonel Hay has done in a different vein. It speaks as follows of some of his other work:

"But Colonel Hay has found themes in Europe as well as in his own land. His 'Wanderlieder' is a small collection of verses, mostly songs of battle and freedom, which grew in his mind as he wandered from one romantic spot to another in the old countries. Spain, in particular, is at Colonel Hay's finger-ends, and there are few more delightful books of travel of the gossipy sort than his 'Castilian Days,' written in Madrid in 1870. Nor has the Colonel's cosmopolitanism failed to get into his books. The human nature that is common to both hemispheres is touched with a light hand in the following 'Distiches,' as the author names them, from his 'Old Days':

> Wisely a woman prefers to a lover a man who neglects her,
> This one may love her some day, some day the lover will not.

"That is true to those who have found it true. The following has been much quoted:

> What is first love worth, except to prepare for a second?
> What does the second love bring? Only regret for the first.

"This dictum, too, may be questioned, but it should be accepted as a warning until it can be rejected as a prophecy.

> There are three species of creatures who when they seem coming are going,
> When they seem going they come: Diplomates, women, and crabs.

"Our new 'diplomate' seems coming, and we hope he will really come."

OLIVE SCHREINER'S NEW BOOK.

"TROOPER PETER HALKET of Mashonaland" has appeared in England, and, coming in the midst of the agitation over the Transvaal troubles and the examination of Cecil Rhodes, it has made a decided sensation. In the opinion of *The Spectator* it just misses being a second "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"

By courtesy of *The Bookman*.
OLIVE SCHREINER.

and, in the opinion of all the London critics, "touches of genius" are manifest throughout the book. The work is a novel, but most distinctly a novel with a purpose, the purpose being to secure for the natives of South Africa more considerate treatment from the English who have become their masters. The writer does not indulge in personalities, but she "suggests charges," according to *The Westminster Review*, against Mr. Rhodes and others. From the various reviews in the English journals we construct the following digest of the work:

Peter Halket, when the narrative opens, has been sent out as a scout, and, getting separated from his friends, finds himself alone at nightfall on the veld. Lighting a fire, he sits down by it and muses on his future. He would make money. What other reason was there for coming to Mashonaland? First he would get land, and make the niggers work for him; but if the land were no good, then he would have "to start a syndicate." That was the recognized method, and tho the details were hazy he felt cer-

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tain that he and some other men would have to take shares. They would not have to pay for them. And then they would get some big man in London to take shares. He need not pay for them; they would give them to him; and then the company would be floated. No one would have to pay anything; it was just the name—"The Peter Halket Gold-Mining Company, Limited." The great point was, "Always sell out at the right time." Upon that at all events Peter was clear. But then the other people who bought the shares for cash? Well, they could sell out too; they could *all* sell out. Here Peter got a little hazy. Then comes a thrilling interruption to the trooper's meditations. A step approaches, as he sits in a half-doze around his fire in the midst of the lonely veld and its eerie night-sounds. We quote here from the book:

"Then, on the other side of the koppje he heard the sound of footsteps ascending; the slow, even tread of bare feet coming up. The hair on Trooper Peter Halket's forehead slowly stiffened itself. He had no thought of escaping; he was paralyzed with dread. He took up his gun. A deadly coldness crept from his feet to his head. He had worked a Maxim gun in a fight when some hundred natives fell and only one white man had been wounded; and he had never known fear; but to-night his fingers were stiff on the lock of his gun. He knelt low, tending a little to one side of the fire, with his gun ready. A stone half sheltered him from any one coming up from the other side of the koppje, and the instant the figure appeared over the edge he intended to fire. Then, the thought flashed on him: what, and if it were one of his own comrades come in search of him, and no barefooted enemy! The anguish of suspense wrung his heart; for an instant he hesitated. Then, in a cold agony of terror, he cried out, 'Who is there?' And a voice replied in clear, slow English, 'A friend.' Peter Halket almost let his gun drop, in the revulsion of feeling. The cold sweat which anguish had restrained burst, out in large drops on his forehead; but he still knelt holding his gun. 'What do you want?' he cried out quiveringly. From the darkness at the edge of the koppje a figure stepped out into the full blaze of the firelight. Trooper Peter Halket looked up at it. It was the tall figure of a man, clad in one loose linen garment, reaching lower than his knees, and which clung close about him. His head, arms, and feet were bare. He carried no weapon of any kind; and on his shoulders hung heavy locks of dark hair. Peter Halket looked up at him with astonishment. 'Are you alone?' he asked. 'Yes, I am alone.' Peter Halket lowered his gun and knelt up. 'Lost your way, I suppose?' he said, still holding his weapon loosely. 'No; I have come to ask whether I may sit beside your fire for a while.' 'Certainly, certainly!' said Peter, eyeing the stranger's dress carefully, still holding his gun, but with the hand off the lock. 'I'm confoundedly glad of any company. It's a beastly night for any one to be out alone. Wonder you find your way. Sit down! sit down!' Peter looked intently at the stranger; then he put his gun down at his side."

This stranger is "a Jew from Palestine," with scarred feet and hands, an apparition of the Christ, tho Peter does not recognize him. Converse between the two occupies one half of the volume. It is Peter who does the talking at first. Partly to entertain his mysterious visitor, partly under an attraction that grows steadily upon him, he gives some account of his experiences in Mashonaland, his treatment of his nigger wives and the other niggers whom he helped to hunt down, and so forth. But all the trooper tells seems to have been known to the stranger already, and everything else. Finally, the visitor asks Peter a question or two to expose the falsity and hollowness of his aims in life, and then proceeds to do the talking himself.

It is this portion of the book, in which the Christ is represented as pleading with the amazed trooper, that is most severely criticized; yet this constitutes the real purpose of the book, the theme of the discourses being the duty of mercy, justice, and sympathy to the native race, and the manner of them being that of parables. "The stream of flowery and pretentious eloquence," is the way *The Spectator* describes this portion of the story. There is point and even wit in some parts of the dialog, thinks *The Westminster Review*, but there is also "some fustian and a good deal of exaggeration."

The stranger shows the cruelty of persecuting the natives, denounces the great men who have brought this about, blames all the smaller folk who tolerate it, and tells a number of parables, one of which we quote, as follows:

"There was a streamlet once: it burst forth from beneath the snow on a mountain's crown; and the snow made a cove over it. It ran on pure and blue and clear as the sky above it, and the banks of snow made its cradle. Then it came to a spot where the snow ended; and two ways lay before it by which it might journey; one, on the mountain ridges, past rocks and stones, and down long sunlit slopes to the sea; and the other, down a chasm. And the stream hesitated; it twirled and purled, and went this way and went that. It *might* have been, that it would have forced its way past rocks and ridges and along mountain slopes, and made a path for itself where no path had been; the banks would have grown green, and the mountain daisy would have grown beside it; and all night the stars would have looked at their faces in it; and down the long sunny slopes the sun would have played on it by day; and the wood dove would have built her nest in the trees beside it; and singing, singing, always singing, it would have made its way at last to the great sea, whose far-off call all waters hear."

But the streamlet took the wrong course:

"The rocks closed over it. Nine hundred fathoms deep, in a still, dark pool it lay. The green lichen hung from the rocks. No sunlight came there, and the stars could not look down at night. The pool lay still and silent. Then, because it was alive and could not rest, it gathered its strength together, through fallen earth and broken *débris* it oozed its way silently on; and it crept out in a deep valley; the mountains closed it around. And the streamlet laughed to itself, 'Ha, ha! I shall make a great lake here; a sea!' And it oozed, and it oozed, and it filled half the plain. But no lake came—only a great marsh—because there was no way outward, and the water rotted. The grass died out along its edges; and the trees dropped their leaves and rotted in the water; and the wood dove who had built her nest there flew up to the mountains, because her young ones died. And the toads sat on the stones and dropped their spittle in the water; and the reeds were yellow that grew along the edge."

Here is another passage from the discourse of the stranger, one that gives great offense to *The Spectator*. Peter is strongly attracted toward the Christ, and when told that Christ also has a company, Peter wishes to join, and asks if it is long since the company was started. Here is the reply:

"'There is no man living who can conceive of its age,' said the stranger. 'Even here on this earth it began, when these hills were young, and these lichens had hardly shown their stains upon the rocks, and man still raised himself upward with difficulty because the sinews in his thighs were weak. In those days, which men reck not of now, man, when he hungered, fed on the flesh of his fellow man and found it sweet. Yet even in those days it came to pass that there was one whose head was higher than her fellows and her thought keener, and, as she picked the flesh from a human skull, she pondered. And so it came to pass the next night, when men were gathered around the fire ready to eat, that she stole away, and when they went to the tree where the victim was bound, they found him gone. And they cried one to another, "She, only she, has done this, who has always said, 'I like not the taste of man-flesh; men are too like me; I can not eat them.' She is mad," they cried; "let us kill her!" So, in those dim, misty times that men reck not of now, that they hardly believe in, that woman died. But into the heads of certain men and women a new thought had taken root; they said, "We also will not eat of her. There is something evil in the taste of human flesh." And ever after, when the fleshpots were filled with man-flesh, these stood aside, and half the tribe ate human flesh and half not; then, as the years passed, none ate. Even in those days, which men reck not of now, when men fell easily upon their hands and knees, there were of us on the earth. And, if you would learn a secret, even before man trod here, in the days when the dicynodont bent yearningly over her young, and the river-horse which you find now nowhere on earth's surface, save buried in stone, called with love to his mate; and the birds whose footprints are on the rocks flew in the sunshine calling joyfully to one another—even in those days when man was not, the foredawn of this kingdom had broken on the earth. And still as the sun rises and sets and the planets journey round, we grow and grow.'"

As the night draws to a close, Christ departs, leaving Peter a changed man. In the words of a fellow trooper:

"He's never been quite right since that time he got lost and spent the night out on the koppje. When we found him in the morning he was in a kind of dead sleep; we couldn't wake him; yet it wasn't cold enough for him to have been frozen. He's never been the same man since; queer, you know; giving his rations away to the colored boys, and letting the other fellows have his dot of brandy at night; and keeping himself sort of apart to himself, you know. The other fellows think he's got a touch of fever on, caught wandering about in the long grass that day. But I don't think it's that; I think it's being alone in the veld that's got hold of him. Man, have you ever been out like that, alone in the veld, night and day, and not a soul to speak to? I have; and I tell you, if I'd been left there three days longer I'd

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have gone mad or turned religious. Man, it's the nights, with the stars up above you, and the dead still all around. And you think, and think, and think! You remember all kinds of things you've never thought of for years and years. I used to talk to myself at last, and make believe it was another man. I was out seven days; and he was only out one night. But I think it's the loneliness that got hold of him. Man, those stars are awful; and that stillness that comes toward morning!"

Then comes a quarrel between Peter and his captain over the treatment of a starving native who has been caught and is to be shot. Peter pleads for the man's life, and the story closes with a tragic ending.

In conclusion we quote what *The Athenæum* says of the story as a whole, which the reviewer considers "a remarkable literary achievement." He says:

"'Trooper Peter Halket' does not compete with 'The Story of an African Farm' either as a narrative or as a study of characters, but it is, in our opinion, superior in workmanship. In spite of occasional blemishes, and the impossibility of its central figure being presented in all the dignity proper to the conception, it is a really powerful and most impressive picture of the struggle between the forces of good and evil, Christian obligations and the ways of Mammon, as it has shown itself to Mrs. Schreiner from her Kimberley point of view. Changing the term, it is, taken as a whole, a well-sustained and eloquent parable, and several of the minor parables contained in it are told with rare grace of style and vigor of expression. . . . Perfection in a piece of work so daring was unattainable; that she has succeeded so far in handling such difficult material, in blending the boldest idealism with the most matter-of-fact realism, is surprising and gratifying. The pathos of her sketch, and the skill and delicacy with which she has drawn her outlines and filled them in, are notable; the signs of bathos and clumsiness are few."

THE BLIGHT ON THE DRAMA.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER, the well-known London critic, laments, in the last number of *The Fortnightly Review*, that the late cheerful outlook of the English drama has met with a blight.

At the time when there was reason to believe the so-called restoration school of Goldsmith and Sheridan was being emulated, the horizon darkened. Legitimate dramatists, who looked to the future of dramatic literature, were put to flight.

"The Benefit of the Doubt," "an original play of sterling and brilliant ability," was routed by "Trilby," "an American boom," which is characterized as an innocent fairy-tale for grown-up children.

Then came "The Sign of the Cross," "a craze ten times more hurtful than the 'Trilby' mania," and "The Prisoner of Zenda," "a pleasant but empty romanticism."

Musical farces of a very ephemeral sort filled in the interim. No serious drama was produced. The entire dramatic harvest of 1896 was summed up in Messrs. Parker and Carson's "Rosemary."

It is plain that such a dearth is due to the sensational productions that have captivated audiences and proved successes of a substantial nature to managers.

The intelligence and skill of the mature dramatist are not in demand; younger and unknown writers strive in vain for a hearing.

Fortunately there is another side to this story. It is not improbable that the very causes which have ministered to such a state of things will be instrumental in bringing about a much-desired reaction.

In the first place there were natural causes to account for the apparent failure of the really serious drama of the last year. Either it was an inherent fault in the play itself, some failure of uniformity in the caste or the acting, or some unfortunate choice in the theater of presentation.

A glance at the fate of the five good plays within the period under review determines this to be the fact.

They are "The Benefit of the Doubt," "The Divided Way," "Michael and His Lost Angel," "The Rogue's Comedy," and "The Greatest of These."

This proves that there is no revolution in the popular taste. "Not until the public has wantonly rejected a uniformly strong play, evenly well acted at a popular theater, can we admit of a general distaste for serious drama," says the writer.

In the absence of such conditions, this same public may be counted upon to flock to hear a charming romanticism or a cleverly picturesque story.

The theatrical public demands amusement, and will take whatever is offered them provided it is thoroughly good of its kind.

For all plays that can properly be so classed "there is always *a* public if it is not *the* public."

As to the romantic revival, of which so much has been said, it at least exists in the minds of managers and newspaper critics, which is enough to give it prestige if it does not make it a reality.

From Mr. Archer's viewpoint, the success of "A Prisoner of Zenda" and "Under the Red Robe" by no means proves that people in their playgoing are anxious above all things to forget the realities of life in ideal emotions and picturesque surroundings. They take what is provided for them, and the supply begets the demand.

A New Novelist in Finland.—The English journals have discovered in Pietari Paivarinta, the Finnish novelist, a writer of remarkable power.

They compare him with Ibsen, Turgeneff, and Tolstoï, believing him the representative portrayer of a people still farther to the north than those depicted by his contemporaries.

Therefore we shall all doubtless soon be reading "Pentti and Juka," which is the first of the author's work to be introduced to literary London.

The story is one from a little volume entitled "Pictures from Life," recently translated into French. A correspondent to the New York *Herald* has found this book altogether refreshing in its simplicity and freedom from affectation of every sort. They are tales of a rugged existence in the land of long night and strong cold—the hopes and fears of a sturdy race subject to the same heartbreaks as humanity in more favored latitudes.

Unlike most of the stories, "Pentti and Juka" is one of romance, made impressive by the element of courage.

Pietari Paivarinta, now seventy years old, has long been known in his native country. A brief sketch of his life in a recent number of the *Revue Bleue* states that he is much honored by the peasants, whose life he perfectly understands. One of his books, "A Description of Domestic Existence," was published by the Finland Society for the better instruction of the people.

From a childhood of direst poverty, he passed to the solitary life of a peasant, experiencing doubtless much of the hope and despair, joy and sorrow with which he surrounds his humble heroes.

He wrote newspaper articles in the mean time, and at the age of forty published a book, called "Episodes of the Great War," which made for him a name. Since then his other writings have added continually to his local fame. It is doubtful, however, if he ever gave much thought to the great southern country that is now doing him homage.

Contrary to the custom among his countrymen, he has never written in Russian or French, his aim being always to uphold the Finnish national language.

NOTES.

IN discussing where Kipling got his title "The Seven Seas," Nathan Haskell Dole writes to the Boston *Transcript* calling attention to the following lines from Fitzgerald's "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám":

> 'When you and I behind the Veil are past,
> Oh, but the long, long while the World shall last;
> Which of our Coming and Departure heeds
> As the Seven Seas should heed a pebble cast.'

The Persian term Seven Seas ("Heft Kulzum") is the title of a Persian dictionary and grammar containing many Persian poems.

A LETTER from Robert Louis Stevenson to Dr. Bakewell is published in the Napier (New Zealand) *Daily Telegraph*. It is dated at Vailima, August 7 [1894], and closes as follows: "I may tell you my average of work in favorable circumstances is far greater than you suppose: from six o'clock till eleven at latest [*sic:* least?], and often till twelve, and again in the afternoon from two to four. My hand is quite destroyed, as you may perceive to-day—to a really unusual extent. I can sometimes write a decent fist still; but I have just returned with my arms all stung from three hours' work in the cacao."

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SCIENCE.

A NEW METHOD OF COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

WE are being overrun with methods of color photography lately; the only trouble with them is that most of them are not, properly speaking, color-photography at all, and that the one or two that seem to fall properly under this heading have not reached the practical stage. In fact we have not yet reached the point where we can photographically reproduce the colors of natural objects with the same degree of accuracy that we now obtain in the reproduction of their forms and their light and shade—perhaps we shall never reach it. The latest aspirants for honors in this direction, Dr. Dansac and M. Chassagne, whose process has received considerable notice of late in the daily press, do not claim that their method is a real color photography, but rather one for treating a photographic print in such a way that it can "automatically paint itself." With an eye to financial results they keep most of their process secret, but the testimony of competent witnesses seems to leave no doubt that they have done what they claim, and their results may be important, commercially and artistically. On February 24, Sir Henry Trueman Wood read before the Society of Arts in London a paper on this new process, part of which we quote below, as printed in *The Scientific American* (March 13):

"The process, so far as we know it, is as follows: A negative is taken on an ordinary gelatin plate which has been prepared by treatment with a solution, the ingredients of which are unknown. The negative thus obtained shows no trace of color, and appears in all respects like any other photographic negative. From it a print is taken on ordinary albumenized silver paper, which has been treated with the before-mentioned solution; or if a transparency is desired, on a gelatin plate prepared in the same manner as that which was used for the negative. This print shows no trace of color either by reflected or transmitted light. The print when dry is washed over with the solution, and is afterward treated successively with three colored solutions—blue, green, and red—the operation being conducted in a bright light. As the solutions are applied the print gradually takes up its appropriate colors. . . .

"It is to be noted that the process is not one for the direct reproduction of natural color. It is rather one for treating a photographic print in such a way that it enables it, one might say, automatically to paint itself, to take up in the proper parts the colors which are required, rejecting them in the parts where they are not required. How this is effected is at present a mystery, and perhaps with the limited amount of information available is not worth while speculating upon it. How a monochrome negative can confer on a monochrome print this power of selective absorption has yet to be explained. I can offer no suggestion on the subject. I am informed that a negative of special character is required to produce the colored positives, and that is all I know about it.

"The results certainly are produced, and there seems no reason to doubt the good faith of those who state they were produced in the manner described. Of course when we are thus asked to accept facts without receiving an explanation of them, we require, as I said before, very strong evidence that the facts are genuine. Examination and experiment, so far as they have yet gone, have thrown no doubt on the statements made, and the inventor, I wish to say most distinctly, has offered every facility for inspection so long as the secret of his materials is respected. Sufficient time has not elapsed for crucial tests to be made, but we may reasonably expect that the process will stand those tests as well as it has those to which it has been submitted."

It appears that the results obtained by M. Chassagne, as exhibited before the Society, were very beautiful. Sir Henry stated, however, that negatives taken by himself and treated by the inventor did not turn out so well. Says Sir Henry:

"Photographically the results we obtained were very poor; the prints were extremely thin and unsatisfactory, as was not to be wondered at, since the negatives were taken on a dull, foggy day. Nevertheless they showed a great deal more than traces of the proper colors. A blue china vase, with a piece of red ribbon tied round it, and containing a bunch of flowers, was reproduced with perfect accuracy, tho the image was thin and faint. An Indian brass pot showed not only the yellow color of the brass, but also distinctly metallic luster. Altogether I can only say that the results of these experiments, so far as they went, satisfied myself, and I think the others who saw them, that the results were produced in the manner described. Were it not for the novelty of the process, and the difficulty of accounting for its results, it would be accepted without hesitation. Whatever hesitation exists is, after all, but a testimony to its importance."

The speaker concluded as follows:

"I have been taken to task by some of my friends for accepting results so remarkable without evidence more substantial. I can only say that I think any of you who saw the process carried out would have arrived at the conclusions at which I arrived. . . .

"In a secret process such as this it does not seem worth while to speculate, because it is a waste of time guessing how results are produced that we may expect to have fully described to us in a short time."

TWO OR MORE PERSONS IN ONE.

CAN a single individual possess more than one personality? In other words, can he be two persons successively, or even two at once? The answer to this question obviously depends on our definition of the words "person" and "personality," but most modern students of somnambulism, hypnotism, and the obscure psychical phenomena allied to them, are convinced that we may give to these words a definition corresponding accurately to the sense in which they are ordinarily understood and yet answer the question in the affirmative. Certainly a person who in one state has an entirely different character from that which he has in another state, and who remembers in the first state nothing at all of what he did in the second, is to all intents and purposes two persons. In a recent work ("Alterations of Personality") M. Alfred Binet, the eminent French expert, has detailed recent observation and study of these interesting cases, and in an article in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (February), entitled "Plural States of Being," some of the most striking facts therein given are set forth by him. We give below extracts from this article. Says M. Binet, speaking of ordinary somnambulism, or so-called "sleep-walking":

"Authors are not as yet entirely agreed upon the nature of this sleep-walking, but the general tendency of the day is to admit that it covers a mass of irregular phenomena which resemble one another in appearance only, being really quite distinct in nature. In these phenomena we may see an example of double personality. These noctambulists are two persons. The person who rises in the night is entirely distinct from the one who is awake during the day, since the latter has no knowledge or memory of anything that has happened during the night. But it is not possible to make an adequate analysis of this state; the elements are too obscure.

"Another form of natural somnambulism is 'daytime' somnambulism, or vigilambulism, and concerns hysterical patients who possess, besides their normal and regular life, another psychological existence or second state, so to speak, of which they retain no memory in their normal condition. The peculiar characteristic of this second state is that it constitutes a complete psychological existence; the subject lives the everyday life, his mind is alive to all ideas and perceptions, and he is not delirious. Uninformed persons would never know that the subject is in a state of somnambulism. . . .

"The state of somnambulism is artificially induced in hypnotism, which may be brought about in a large variety of ways, in all of which there are reasons for supposing the psychological causes play the larger part. When one now comes to define somnambulism from the psychological point of view he sees at once that it constitutes a new mode of mental existence. The old

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mesmerists were quite right when they described it as a second personality.

"Two fundamental elements constitute personality—memory and character. In the latter respect, as to character, induced somnambulism is not perhaps always clearly distinguishable from the waking state. It frequently happens that the somnambulist does not relinquish the character that he had before he was put to sleep. The reasons are manifold. This does not, however, hold for the second elements of personality—memory. It has long been said that memory supplies the chief sign by which the new state may be distinguished from the normal state. The somnambulist shows, in fact, a curious modification in the range of his memory; . . . first, the subject recalls during his waking state none of the events which happened during somnambulism; and second, on the other hand, when put in the somnambulistic state he may remember not only the previous somnambulistic states, but also events belonging to his waking state. . . .

"A second form of the phenomenon of double personality is the coexistence of the two egos, which is presented in two cases. The first is hysterical insensibility. If a part of a person's body is insensible, he is not aware of what happens to it; and, on the other hand, the nervous centers in relation with this insensible region may continue to act, as is the case in hysteria. The result is that certain actions, more often simple, but sometimes very complicated, can be performed subconsciously by a hysterical patient; further, these actions may have a psychical nature and show intellectual processes distinct from those of the subject, thus constituting a second ego, which coexists with the first.

"A second condition that may occasion the division of consciousness is the concentration of attention on a single thing. The result of this state of concentration is that the mind is absorbed to the exclusion of other things, and to such a degree insensible that the way is opened for automatic actions; and these actions, becoming more complicated, as in the preceding case, may assume a psychical nature and establish intelligences of a parasitic kind, existing side by side with the normal personality, which is not aware of them."

This last-mentioned case is the one that most interests us, for it is the one that most nearly concerns us; any one who has ever been seized with fits of "absence of mind" can recollect many instances, in his own case, where two personalities coexisted in himself—one of them being engaged, we will say, in deep thought, the other, whose actions alone were visible to the outside world, performing some ridiculous act. It is these secondary or "parasitic" personalities, as M. Binet calls them, that are responsible for the ludicrous stories told of absent-minded philosophers or mathematicians. The mental states of a person thus distracted and of one suffering from hysteria are much alike from certain points of view. Says M. Binet:

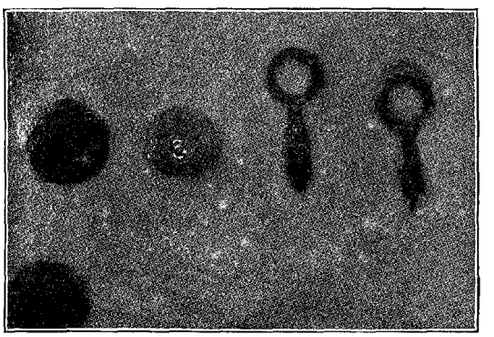
"One can not pay attention to certain things without being distracted from others. The likeness of distraction and anesthesia has been mentioned. An hysterical patient whose arm is insensible finds himself in very nearly the same state of mind as if he never thought of his arm, or as if he were indifferent to it, or as if he had concentrated the power of his attention on other things. So we may try experiments with it. . . . Profiting by the state produced, one has only to approach from behind and pronounce some words in a low voice to place himself in relation with the unconscious person. The sentence is not heard by the principal personality, whose mind is elsewhere, but the unconscious person hears it and acts upon it. The identity of the secondary ego constituted during anesthesia or distraction with the somnambulistic ego has been established in experiments by M. Paul Janet."

In the same way the abstracted philosopher may answer questions put to him, and still go on with his train of thought, profoundly unconscious, in his normal self, of what his secondary self has been saying. But M. Binet tells us that the normal man need not hope to rival the diseased one, so far as secondary personalities are concerned. He says:

"What are called unconscious movements of healthy subjects and the various reactions of the secondary personalities of hysterical patients are really identical, but differ in extent, in external circumstance, or in degree of development; and healthy subjects may present special conditions of mind that tend to bring on mental disintegration, as when attention is divided among a great many subjects or when it is intensely concentrated on one thing and distracted as to all others; but the unconsciousness thus produced does not reach the degree of development attained in hysterical persons and is not as brilliant. It will not spontaneously write letters and confessions, but is still something positively existing."

X-RAY PICTURES WITHOUT THE X RAYS.

THE accompanying picture of coins and keys enclosed in a dark receptacle seems familiar enough. One would say it was one of the earlier attempts with the X rays; but it is not. It was taken with Becquerel rays, that is, the invisible rays that



PHOTOGRAPH WITH BECQUEREL OR PHOSPHORESCENT RAYS.

proceed, along with visible ones, from so-called phosphorescent substances—substances that shine in the dark after being exposed to light. The photographer was Professor McKissick, of Auburn, Ala., and his methods are thus described in *The Electrical Engineer*:

"To take the pictures the articles were placed in contact with the sensitive plate, and the substance, after exposure to sunlight for two hours, sprinkled over the plate-holder. The whole was then enveloped in a dark cloth, so as to prevent the action of any external light on the plate. The plates used were 'slow.' Ordinary developer was used, and in some of the experiments the development required an exceedingly long time. . . . A very peculiar property of this radiation is that generally more than one image of an object is produced on the plate (altho the object is in contact with the plate). In one negative Professor McKissick noticed as many as five images of one object, and sometimes on the same negative there would be two images of one object and only one of another object only two inches away."

The best results, we are told, were obtained with ordinary powdered sugar.

Fish as Food.—Fish is regarded by Sir Henry Thompson as in many cases a preferable food to meat. In *Food and Feeding* he thus expresses his views on the subject:

"For the sedentary man, whatever his calling in life, whose engagements permit him take only to just that moderate amount of muscular exercise which is in all circumstances essential to health; for a great proportion of women whose habits mostly are not, and often can not be active, the nutritive elements afforded by fish admirably supply an important part of the wants of the body. The moderate amount of flesh-forming material present in fish, and in a form which entails little labor on the digestive organs (for most persons certainly eat less fish than meat) and the facility with which fish may be associated with other elements—some fatty matters, with cereals and vegetables, as well as fruits—place it in the first rank of foods in that mixed dietary which is so suitable to those who lead more or less the kind of life referred to. I by no means say that it should supersede the use of meat altogether, altho it may do so sometimes with advan-

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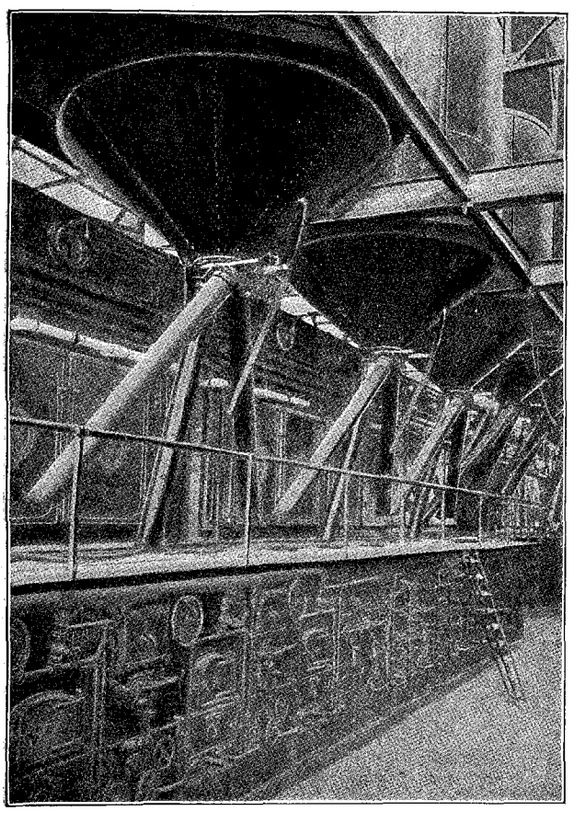
tage—a point only to be determined in each individual instance after some observation and experiment. For in all cases it is to be remembered that no man who has habitually eaten meat two or three times daily can at once exchange it for fish and cereals or vegetables without some discomfort, to say the least. All radical changes in diet, even in the right direction, require to be gradually made. The stomach conforms slowly when long accustomed to deal with highly nitrogenized animal food, to the task of deriving from unaccustomed materials the support necessary to the body."

THE HANDLING OF COAL AND ASHES BY MACHINERY.

IN very many large boiler-houses the furnaces are now fed with coal mechanically instead of being supplied with it a shovelful at a time by gangs of stokers, and the ashes are carried away by similar means. In other words, the principle of the "self-feeder," long favorably known in the household, is here applied on a huge scale. The accompanying illustration, taken



A COAL AND ASH HANDLING PLANT.

from *The Railway Review*, March 6, shows one way of accomplishing this result. We quote a few paragraphs of explanation from the same source. Says *The Review:*

"The handling of coal and ashes by mechanical means is now regarded as essential in all well-designed boiler-houses of large plants. Plants which are not so equipped are easily recognized by dirtiness and by the large item on the expense account for shoveling coal and carrying away the ashes.

"In the Hawthorne Avenue power-house of the North Chicago street-railway company, a view of a portion of the boiler-room which is shown herewith, the coal is delivered by wagons to the coal-storage space beneath the sidewalk. From here it is drawn as needed into conveyors discharging into an elevator at the end of the room, which in turn delivers the coal into a horizontal conveyor running over the cylindrical coal-tanks shown in the illustration. Each tank, of which there are ten, holds 25 tons. The capacity of the machinery is 40 tons of nut coal per hour. The ashes are drawn through discharge gates, from hoppers in the basement under the boilers into a tilting-car, and run over a track to either end of the room, where link-belt elevators raise them to storage-pockets at the ends of the building, from whence they are drawn finally to wagons or scows and carried away."

IS WOMAN'S BRAIN INFERIOR TO MAN'S?

THIS question has been answered in various ways, and there has been a good deal of acrimonious discussion on the subject. In a recent issue of *Self-Culture* Dr. H. S. Drayton tells us that while woman's brain is smaller than man's it is larger in proportion to the total weight of the body and is more finely organized, so that, in his opinion, honors are about even. Says Dr. Drayton:

"At the outset it can be said that so far as the constitution of the brain elements in themselves is concerned, there is nothing that warrants opinion regarding any defect as such to be set to the account of woman. Using the language of Prof. Ludwig Büchner: 'Neither the chemical nor the physical examination of the brain by means of the microscope has yet shown any real difference between the two species of brains by which any distinction of functional capacity can be discovered.'

"There are some authorities who claim that on the score of quality, on the fineness and delicacy of her general constitution, woman may assert a comparative superiority. Prof. G. B. Brühl, of Vienna, for instance, in his paper on 'Woman's Brain, Woman's Mind,' appears to think that the absence of difference in their tissue elements implies the absolute intellectual equality of the sexes. These writers do not throw out of view the fact of the smaller size of the feminine head and brain, but argue on the basis of comparative relations.

"There has been much weighing and measuring of crania to determine the ratio of sex difference, but, as should be expected, no precise standard has been obtained. . . .

"If we were to limit ourselves to the question of weight or size alone in the attempt to determine mental capacity, great injustice would be done. Yet there are many physiologists, or writers on brain capacity, who stickle for the four or five ounces of overweight in the male brain as a positive determination of its superiority, and apparently forget that in all examinations of nerve property, its structure, as to quality and health, should be taken into consideration.

"In typical womanhood the general physiology is smaller and finer, the nervous system especially being more delicate and symmetrical. In proportion to her weight, however, the brain of woman is somewhat heavier, so that putting the two things together, it may be claimed, as a reasonable conclusion, and not a concession of gallantry, that woman, so far as the brain and nervous system are concerned, is very nearly, if not absolutely, upon the same plane with her masculine counterpart."

CAN THE HAIR TURN WHITE FROM FRIGHT?

THE man whose hair has "turned white in a single night" from fear or under strong emotion used to figure extensively in stories and popular tradition. The possibility of his existence has been denied by some, but cases of the kind are too well-authenticated to be thrown aside. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 27) details some recent investigations that have been made on the subject, and gives us a physiological explanation of the process. This contributor, who signs himself "L. M.," says:

"Toward the age of forty years, sometimes a little earlier, the hair begins to turn gray. This grayness appears at first in the region of the temples, where threads of silver mingle with the hairs and their number increases day by day; the head turns gray and then whitens. It is a phenomenon of vital regression, common to mammals and to many animal species. Brown-Séquard has studied its mechanism. The hair turns gray progressively and slowly, but the isolated whitening of a single hair is gener-

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ally rapid and may take place in one night. This observation of the celebrated physiologist gives some credit to the stories of rapid and even sudden whitening of the hair, told by divers authors. If normally a single hair can whiten in a few hours, it is not difficult to explain that in certain determinate cases the thing can take place with a lock of hair, or even over the whole head.

"M. Féré has cited an instance of this in *Le Progrès medical* [January 23, 1897] and has referred us to the facts published in his well-known work on 'The Pathology of the Emotions' [Paris, 1892].

"His memoir has given several authors the opportunity to recall their own observations on the subject, and we shall cite a few cases that seem to bear the stamp of authenticity.

"Dr. Parry, in the Dublin *Medical Press*, May 8, 1861, gives the following instance:

"On February 19, 1859, the command of General Franks, operating in the southern part of the kingdom of Oude, had an engagement near the village of Chamba with a body of rebels; several of the enemy were taken prisoners; one of them, a Sepoy of the Bengal army, aged about fifty-four years, was led before the authorities to be questioned. I then had occasion, says Parry, to observe in this man, at the very moment when they took place, the events that I propose to relate:

"'The prisoner seemed for the first time to be conscious of his danger when, deprived of his uniform and completely nude, he saw himself surrounded by soldiers. He then began to tremble violently, terror and despair were depicted on his face, and, tho he responded to the questions addressed to him, he seemed actually stupefied by fear. Then, under our very eyes and in the space of scarcely a half-hour, his hair, which we had seen was a brilliant black, turned gray uniformly over his whole head. A sergeant who had made him prisoner cried out, "He is turning gray," and so called our attention to this singular phenomenon, which we, as well as many others, were then able to follow in all its phases. The discoloration of the hair took place gradually, but it became complete and general in the short space of time already mentioned.'

"With this so precise observation we may compare the assertion of Bichat, who saw one of his friends grow quite white in the space of a single night, after having experienced a violent emotion.

"The unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette grew almost entirely gray during the night preceding her execution.

"Moleschott relates that Louis Sforza grew entirely white in the night following his defeat and capture, after his campaign against Louis XII.

"A Dutch physician, Junius, tells of a nobleman of high rank who, being condemned to be beheaded, grew gray in one night.

"The same thing happened to the Seigneur de St. Vallier, father of Diana of Poitiers, while Guarini, professor of Greek at Verona, grew gray all at once on learning of the loss at sea of a chest of manuscripts that was coming from Constantinople.

"Thompson cites the case of a workman at York, who, having fallen from a high building that he was repairing, succeeded in holding on to the gutter with one hand. He was rescued, but not until his hair had turned white.

"The cases in which the change of color is not instantaneous, but is very rapid, appear to be most frequent. Bichat relates several. . . .

"Emotional grayness seems to be favored by pressure; when after the shock the subject remains during some time with his head resting on his hand or his arm, the compressed part is often the only one affected, or at least is particularly affected. A case of this kind was related several years ago to M. Féré by one of his patients whose father was a physician. . . . Young O——, then aged five years, was in a carriage with his mother when the horse ran away. He was greatly frightened, but suffered no physical injury. Two days afterward he had an eruption all over his body, without fever; . . . eight days after the accident it was seen that the child had, on the hair of the right side of his head, five white spots, whose position and form corresponded to the prints of five fingers, and the mother remembered that she had held her hand on the head of her child in this position in endeavoring to protect him. The change of color of the hair was permanent, the spots even increased in size; at present (ten years later) the largest, which is the nearest to the forehead and corresponds to the position of the thumb, has nearly the size of a two-franc piece."

After citing several more curious and well-authenticated cases of the kind, including some in which grayness was brought on by an apoplectic stroke, the author concludes as follows:

"This grayness following an apoplectic stroke is analogous to the cases that have an emotional cause. These last are not absolutely unheard of among animals. Thus Thompson tells, according to Young, of a blackbird which had been surprised in its cage by a cat, and which, when it was rescued, was found lying on its back and covered with sweat; its feathers fell off and grew in perfectly white. A gray linnet was once seized in its cage by a drunken man who tore its feathers off; the little creature lived, but his feathers grew in again white.

"When the hair whitens, the phenomena that take place are easily understood, and they have been made a special study by Pincus. The quantity of air contained normally in the hair-cavity increases, and at the same time there disappears or diminishes a pigmented oil that is secreted by the hair-follicles, and that gives to each hair its characteristic color. It is well known what influence the nervous system has on the secretions and, in general, on the sebaceous glands; it would be surprising if those of the hair should escape this influence, and so the sudden whitening of the hair, whose possibility has sometimes been denied, is explained easily from the physiologist's point of view."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Theory of Gases.—A new dynamical theory of the constitution of gases has been advanced by S. J. Corrigan in a work published in St. Paul, Minn., entitled "The Constitution and Functions of Gases." According to the received theory the molecules of a gas are conceived to be in continual motion, and the pressure exerted by a gas is due to "bombardment" by millions of these flying molecules. Mr. Corrigan regards the molecule as being at rest and composed of a very large number of atoms, which continually describe orbits about its center with great velocities. These orbits increase in size as the gas becomes rarer, and the pressure of the gas is proportional to the angular velocity of the atoms in their orbits. The author has carried out his hypothesis on correct scientific principles and seems to have made a valuable contribution to physics. Says a reviewer in *Nature* (February 25): "The author certainly makes his theory satisfactorily account for some of the properties of gases. . . . Tho we may not agree with many of [his] assumptions, the fact remains that an interesting dynamical theory has been advanced which accounts for some phenomena not explained by any other theory; and for those who may be interested in speculations in regard to the nature and constitution of the gases and the ether, the book is well worth reading."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE Wisconsin supreme court has declared compulsory vaccination to be unconstitutional, because it may be objected to as a matter of conscience, and to enforce it might therefore interfere with religious liberty.

"THE first census of the Russian Empire was completed on February 9," says *Science*. "The work has been in preparation for several years past, being carried out with the aid of the statistical committees and the Imperial Geographical Society. The inevitable difficulties, due to the vastness of the empire and the diversified character of the people, have been increased by their ignorance and superstition. They are said to fear not only fresh taxes, but also a reintroduction of serfdom."

"AMONG the more recent applications of radiography," says *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, "is its usefulness in detecting adulterations in drugs and foodstuffs. In the *Annales de Pharmacie* Dr. Ferdinand Ranwez gives the results of experiments with the X rays to detect impurities in saffron. The plan adopted was to wrap a gelatinobromid plate in black paper, place the saffron on this on the same side as the sensitive film, and allow the rays to act for four minutes, afterward developing and fixing in the usual manner. The presence of barium sulfate, potassium nitrate, and similar adulterants may thus be sharply indicated in the resulting radiograph."

Modern Medicine is waging an unrelenting warfare on the oyster. It says: "A creature whose diet consists of the offal of the ocean, and which dines upon material so filthy and noxious in character that it requires the unceasing activity of a liver constituting nearly one-half the bulk of its body to protect it from impending death, can under no circumstances be fit for use as a human aliment. . . . There is but one means which can be safely relied upon for protection against infection from this source, viz., to discard the oyster from our bill of fare. It may be a wholesome and proper food for cormorants, fish-hawks, and turkey buzzards, but science as well as nature and analogy is now teaching us that the human stomach was never intended to be a sepulcher for scavengers."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRIST AND THE OLD TESTAMENT.

IMPELLED, doubtless, by the effect of Dr. Abbott's series of sermons on "The Bible as Literature," Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends (Congregationalist), also of Brooklyn, has been delivering a series of addresses designed, apparently, to counteract the effect of Dr. Abbott's conclusions upon the public mind. Dr. Behrends is credited with occupying a position midway between the literalists and the liberals in Bible interpretation, and tho he was of those who united in passing a resolution deploring the

REV. A. J. F. BEHRENDS, D.D.

effect of Dr. Abbott's teachings, he deplores equally the wholesale charges of irreverence and infidelity with which some have assailed the "higher critics."

In a sermon preached by Dr. Behrends and revised for publication in *Christian Work* (February 25), he defines the terms "lower criticism" and "higher criticism," and regrets their use. The "lower criticism" should properly be called textual criticism, its object being, by comparison of manuscripts and versions, to reproduce as nearly as possible the original text. The "higher criticism" should be called literary and historical criticism, its object being to determine when and by whom the various books of the Bible were written and whether they are independent treatises or drawn from older sources.

The first criticism made by Dr. Behrends upon the "higher critics" is that in many cases they depend too much upon mere literary analysis, being wanting too often in exact and comprehensive historical knowledge, and minimizing the results of archeology. The treatment accorded by them to the Pentateuch, tradition being entirely silenced, leaves us in a hopeless muddle. There is always a kernel of historical truth in tradition, and it must be given due weight. The burden of proof is upon the one denying. He must show that in detail and as a whole the traditional view is false.

Dr. Behrends is impressed with "the industry, learning, sincerity, and reverence" of many of the higher critics, but impeaches them as often lacking in the judicial temper. He hails with joy the return to this temper shown by Professor Buhl, of Leipsic, in an extract quoted in the sermon to the effect that the Jews must be held the best authority on the question of the Old-Testament canon, and that the frequent charges of serious corruption are discredited by the acceptance of the books of the present canon not only by the scribes but by the people themselves as a true reflection of their spiritual life. Dr. Behrends then comes to the attitude of Christ toward the Old Testament, which he treats as follows:

"There is one fact which remains fixed and historically assured in the bewildering debate, and which is of supreme and decisive importance to the Christian believer. Canon Driver is most emphatic in the statement that the same canon of historical criticism which 'authorizes the assumption of tradition in the Old Testament forbids it in the New,' and that 'the facts of our Lord's life on which the fundamental truths of Christianity depend can not be anything else than strictly historical.' But the New Testament, and even the first three Gospels alone, will give us the present Old Testament with our Lord's indorsement of it as Scripture. That will be enough for the plain Christian. He will conclude that he can not do better than to use his Old Testament, as Christ used it, and that he need not hesitate to do so.

"The substantial identity, I am prepared to say practically absolute identity, of the present Hebrew Old Testament with the Old Testament as Christ knew it, is one of the clearest outstanding facts in the critical controversy. The debate for the most part concerns the period between Ezra, 450 B.C., to Moses, 1491 B.C., a little over a thousand years, whose contemporaneous memorials have perished in the ruthless wars of the captivities and in the destruction of the temple by the Roman soldiers. But it is equally clear that long before the birth of Christ the present books of the Old Testament were regarded as Scripture and inspired; were read regularly in the synagogs; were classified as 'Law, Prophets, and Psalms,' bound up in rolls and jealously guarded, and were studied with a veneration bordering upon superstition. The evidence is ample, massive, and overwhelming. Soon after the destruction of Jerusalem the learned Jewish rabbis established a colony and organized a famous school at Jamnia, which continued in existence for sixty years; and here, soon after the year 70, the present number and names of the books of the Old Testament were formally and officially promulgated. The list names twenty-four books and includes every book in our present collection; and it includes only these. The difference between our list of thirty-nine books and the Hebrew list, which contains only twenty-four, is accounted for by the fact that in the Hebrew list I. and II. Samuel appear as one book, I. and II. Kings as one book, I. II. Chronicles as one book, Ezra and Nehemiah as one book, and the twelve minor prophets as one book. The difference is purely one of numerical notation; the actual contents are identical.

"Josephus, writing sixty years after Christ's death, about the year 90, gives the number and the classes of the Old-Testament books, and speaks of them as long recognized and inspired. The passage has often been quoted and is found in his tract against Apion, the eighth chapter of the first book. . . . The passage is worth inserting:

"'For we have not an innumerable multitude of books among us, disagreeing from and contradicting each other (as the Greeks have), but only twenty-two books, which contain the records of all past times, which are justly believed to be divine. And of them five belong to Moses, which contain his laws, and the tradition of the origin of mankind until his death. The interval of time was little less than 3,000 years. But as to the time from the death of Moses till the reign of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, who reigned after Xerxes, the prophets, who were after Moses, wrote down what was done in their time in thirteen books. The remaining four books contain hymns to God and precepts for the conduct of human life. How firmly we have given credit to these books of our own nation is evident by what we do; for during so many ages as have already elapsed no one hath been so bold as either to add anything to them or take anything from them, or to make any change in them; but it is become natural to all Jews, immediately and from their very birth, to esteem these books to contain divine doctrines, and to persist in them, and, if occasion be, willingly to die for them. For it is no new thing for our captives, many of them in number, and frequently in time, to be seen to endure racks and death of all kinds upon the theaters, that they may not be obliged to say one word against our laws, or the records that contain them; whereas there are none at all among the Greeks who would undergo the least harm on that account; no, nor in the case if all the writings that are among them were to be destroyed.'

"Josephus here speaks for himself and for the nation. He certainly could not be mistaken on that point. He was the most learned and influential Jew of his time, and he was anything but a strict constructionist. It may be that the Bible is a forgery,

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and it may be that the Declaration of American Independence is a forgery; but the statement of Josephus proves conclusively that our present Old Testament was regarded in his day with such veneration that men were prepared to die for their faith in it, and that for many generations before his time it had not been tampered with. The nation, according to his testimony, as early as his own birth in the year 37, accepted the books as we now have them, regarded them as inspired, and affirmed the integrity of the text.

"We can go back fifty years beyond Josephus. Philo, a learned Jew, writing during our Lord's life and immediately after, quotes from nearly every one of our present books, and accords them inspired authority."

The Greek translation of the Old Testament (the Septuagint), made by the Jewish colony in Alexandria, was finished 150 years before Christ and was "accepted and authoritative." None of the present books are missing in it, tho others (the Apocrypha) are included. Dr. Behrends quotes Professor Sanday in a passage which is termed an impressive "concession," as voicing "the verdict of sober scholarship" on this point. The passage is as follows:

"The canon of the law was practically complete at the time of the promulgation of the Pentateuch by Ezra and Nehemiah, in the year 444 B.C., and that of the prophets in the course of the third century before Christ. As to the closing of the third group, there is perhaps more room for difference of opinion. A common view is that the recognition of these books as Scripture would be no later than 100 B.C. All the books are quoted as authoritative in recorded sayings from Hillel onward."

And Hillel, Dr. Behrends adds, died four years before the Christian era. This makes incontrovertibly clear that the Scripture to which Christ appealed is our own Old Testament, which was read in all the synagogs then as now, spoken of as Scripture, regarded as inspired, accepted and quoted by Christ as authoritative. And Dr. Behrends adds:

"The so-called higher criticism is mainly popgun business. I simply want to emphasize the fact that if men will use their Old Testament as Jesus Christ used His, which was the same as our own, to find their way to God and heaven, they may go on their way rejoicing, while the critics fight over their endless and profitless task. It is safe to follow Him who gave His life to save us."

"THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE movement to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country to the more general title of the Church of the United States has been severely criticized in various denominational quarters. The assumption of such a title, it is said, would be a piece of intolerable arrogance and a mark of direct disrespect to other denominations, many of which are numerically larger than the Episcopal Church. So much has been said on these points that it is well to know some of the arguments on the other side and in behalf of the change. These are presented in a concise form by a correspondent of *The Living Church* (Episcopal, Chicago). The writer declares, at the outset, that the present civil title of the Episcopal Church is a hindrance to its growth and to the salvation of souls. Some warrant for the change is found in the action of the followers of Alexander Campbell, who took upon themselves the name of "Disciples of Christ." Reference is also made to the religious bodies having the titles "Christians," "Church of God," and "Churches of Christ." "These are Catholic, while Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptists, Methodists, etc., are party names which can never be universally approved." From these considerations the writer proceeds to say:

"This should dispose of the objection to the change, on the ground of 'disrespect to other churches,' being testimony from a non-Episcopal source to the more excellent way in adopting a designation based on the warrant of the Word of God and the custom of the primitive church.

"It goes without saying, then, in the light of the pronounced conservatism of all legislation of the church for the past hundred years, that the name which will best stand the Scriptural and primitive test is the one more likely to be adopted, than one which she may have reason to regard rather as the shibboleth of a school within her pale.

"While the disciples were first called Christians at Antioch, that same principle of evolution, the watchword of our age of progress, could be noted in the apostolic era. As the church expanded, names designating national churches may be recognized, as the church of Ephesus, of Corinth, etc. In the Roman obedience, this national-church idea has been systematically repressed, yet the very name, 'the Church of Rome,' is a standing witness to what is Scriptural, primitive, and thus far right. The continuity of this principle may be seen in the names of the Church of England (the best constituted national church in the world, as John Wesley called her), of Scotland, of France, of Sweden, etc. —hence the true Scriptural, primitive, national name for this church of ours is the Church of the United States, thus best emphasizing our corporate identity with the Church of England, from which 'this church is far from intending to depart in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, or further than local circumstances require.'

"It is hardly necessary to assert this as the true American name, as all national church designations aim to symbolize the analogy between the religious and civil institutions of the respective countries. It is not only evangelical, but broad and comprehensive in a sense that the present or any other denominational title can not ever be. In the best sense, it is also Protestant, appealing to the true Protestant principle of fidelity to God's Word written, rather than to the *dicta* of mere human tradition or prejudice."

THE TRUE BASIS FOR THE LORD'S DAY.

THE opening of museums and galleries on Sunday, and the use of that day as one of entertainment and joy, as well as of rest and worship, find a scholarly advocate in *The Quarterly Review*. Not only does he find justification for such a use of the day in the teachings of the apostles and the early fathers, but he finds it in the early practises of the Jews before the law became overborne by tradition, and in the practises of Christ in reverting to the law and flouting the tradition.

The article is rather an exhaustive review, thirty pages in length, of various recent publications on the Sunday question. The writer begins with the Sinaitic code, laying stress on the fact that the chief idea of the Fourth Commandment is that of rest after labor. "It is only for the man who knows what work is that the Sabbath-day [of the Jews] has any meaning." We quote:

"Nor is it less significant, tho again the fact is one which in modern times has for the most part escaped attention, that there is no reference in either form [that in Exodus and that in Deuteronomy] of the [Fourth] Commandment to worship or to any religious exercises such as in later times have been bound up with the very idea of the day, and have not seldom been assumed to be essential to the Jewish Sabbath. And if we pass from the Decalog to other legal enactments, and to the practise of the Jews, as shown in their books of history and illustrated by their prophets and poets, we find that throughout the Old-Testament period the idea of the Sabbath is preserved, in accordance with the meaning of the word and the Mosaic institution, as a day of rest and refreshment. In the Temple the morning and evening sacrifices were doubled, and the shewbread was renewed. The later services of the synagog are probably the growth from roots which go far down into the earlier history of the people, but these roots are entirely concealed. There is no hint before the captivity of any Sabbath service other than the sacrifices of the Temple, which were followed by feasts; and the only references to offense or shortcoming with regard to Sabbath law are to engagement in what we should call business or servile work. . . .

"It was not until the later days of the Jewish nation, when Rabbinism and Pharisaism had developed into systems, and the simplicity and freedom of the divine law and institution had been

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overlaid and corrupted by human interpretation and practise, that we find the idea of the Sabbath which is commonly called Jewish, and is wrongly supposed to be derived from the Old-Testament Scriptures. Now we have the limitation of a Sabbath-day's journey, which is based upon a perversion of the words of the Law, and in later developments was attended by methods of evasion which have hardly been exceeded even in the realms of casuistry. Now teachers of the Law of God dare to say that it is not lawful to heal on the Sabbath, and that a man sins against the Law who obeys the Divine Healer and takes up his bed and walks. It is sinful for the disciples who were hungry to pluck the ears of corn as they walked through the fields on the Sabbath, not because they took what was not their own—for this privilege of plucking corn was expressly granted to the wayfarer by the letter of the Law—but because of the labor which it involved. It is hardly surprising to find the descendants of men who had gone so far from the spirit of the Law, teaching that—

"'nailed shoes may not be worn on the Sabbath, for this would be to bear a burden,' or that 'grass may not be walked upon, for if it were bruised this would be threshing,' or that 'the lame may use a staff, but not the blind,' or that 'a horse may be led by a bridle, but not loaded by a saddle; and he that leadeth must take care not to let the bridle hang so loose that he may seem to bear the bridle rather than lead the horse.'

"Puerilities of this, and of a worse kind than this, abound in Jewish treatises on the Sabbath, and would provoke a smile did they not rather cause the deepest sorrow and surprise that men should have sought to bind their fellow men by these cobwebs of the darkness of human thought, and profess that they were authorized expounders of the Law of God."

The writer quotes, in this connection, from Abrahams's "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages" (1896), the following passage to show that the Sabbath "has been to Jews in all ages a day of joy and brightness, of rest and refreshment":

"Joyous wedding parties and bridal feasts were held even on the Sabbath—the day of peace, but not of repression—singing and dancing occurred sometimes to the accompaniment of instrumental music, and, as we shall soon note, indoor amusements, such as chess and other table games, were permitted on the seventh day. The board was spread with the choicest viands that the husband's purse could buy, the wine flowed, and conversation tripped along, witty, religious, and cheery, interspersed with semi-religious songs set to merry tunes."

Reference is also made to the conflict into which Christ came with the literalists on the question of Sabbath observance; no less than six of His miracles of healing were performed on the Sabbath, and the impression is unavoidable that He deliberately sought occasions in which He might condemn by word and deed the current teaching. Even in that period, however, we are reminded, the Pharisees did not think it unlawful to give feasts on the Sabbath-day, Jesus Himself being present at one of them.

The writer next proceeds to the period from the founding of the Christian church to the death of Constantine. A number of the anti-Nicene Fathers are quoted to show how the Jewish Sabbath became to Christianity, because of the silent change effected by the Resurrection, "as tho it had never existed." But the Lord's Day that supplanted it was still, "as writer after writer witnesses," a day of rejoicing. We quote again:

"It is the feast of the Risen Lord. It is a day of worship which finds its central idea in the breaking of bread in obedience to the divine command, and gathers round this idea the elements of confession, thanksgiving, sacrifice, forgiveness of a brother's sin, reading of sacred writings and instruction in them, as we know from the descriptions of Pliny and Justin and Tertullian. But it is a day which is wholly free from arbitrary restrictions of human liberty by merely human authority, and a day for which the church had not yet won the privilege of rest from degrading toil. For many of her children she had still to win freedom from human slavery; and the idea of a day of abstinence from labor, or the thought that there was in labor anything contrary to the sanctity of the day, is foreign alike to the teaching and the practise of the first three centuries."

Coming down to the close of the fifth century, we find laws and edicts issued by church and state, in which the idea of worship grows constantly stronger, but the idea of rest is constantly present and "there is no word to suggest restraint of the joyfulness (εὐφροσύνη), the festivity, which had been and was for centuries to continue to be a special characteristic of the Lord's Day."

The next period reviewed is the thousand years from the close of the fifth century to the Reformation, which period "presents a gradual intruding of Sabbath observance derived from the Old Testament and the Fourth Commandment, upon the New Testament and early church teaching and practise, until the darkest ages of Christianity furnish in the West and under Roman influence a series of absurd restrictions on Christian freedom and joy which are not equaled even in Judaic Pharisaism."

The effect of the Reformation is thus portrayed:

"The Reformation protest followed two main lines—in Germany and Switzerland rejecting the mass of holydays and treating even the Lord's Day as an institution which any church may alter at its will; in England, Scotland, and Holland, making prominent the Lord's Day as the Christian Sabbath, gradually basing it upon the Fourth Commandment, and fencing it with the most rigid restrictions."

Numerous quotations are made to sustain and illustrate this general statement, and the writer then summarizes the conclusions reached:

"Our own investigations have led us to the further conclusion that the opportunities for worship and rest which the church first won from the state in the opening years of the fourth century, are a priceless privilege which should be maintained at any cost, but that the ceremonial of the Fourth Commandment has no application to the Lord's Day, and, apart from dark days of bigotry, whether Roman or Puritan, has never been held to have. The term Christian Sabbath is unknown for the first twelve centuries of Christian history. The term Sabbath as applied to the Lord's Day is unknown to the Articles, the Canons, and the Prayer-Book of the Church of England. The Christian idea of the day is of a day of worship, refreshment, rest, peace, joy, liberty. The duty is therefore incumbent upon every Christian to claim these privileges for himself and for all persons committed to his care, and, as far as in him lies, to obtain and to preserve it for the whole brotherhood of man. Many eminent Christian teachers have rejoiced during the past year to welcome as a step in this direction the opening on Sundays of the chief public museums and galleries in London."

A PRESBYTERIAN LITURGY.

"THE Church Service Society of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is the name of an organization effected recently. Its object is to "inquire into the present conduct of public worship in the churches" and "the preparation of such forms of service as may help to guard against the contrary evils of confusion and ritualism, and promote reverence and beauty in the service of God in His house, and unity and the spirit of praise and prayer among the people." Dr. L. F. Benson, of Philadelphia, is president. Among the members are many men of high standing and influence in the Presbyterian Church, including Dean Murray, of Princeton University, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth of Auburn, Rev. Dr. Tennis Hamlin of Washington, and Rev. Drs. Cuthbert Hall and George Alexander of New York.

In an editorial comment on this new church organization, *The Lutheran* says:

"To us Lutherans this is a gratifying sign. Thus is the tide of looseness in worship turning, and with a Congregationalist, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian liturgy to follow those long in use elsewhere, worship will have some ballast to it. Between confusion on the one hand and ritualism on the other there lies a golden mean. The Lutheran Church believes it has found it in its matchless common service. We trust the sturdy Presbyterians will come somewhere near it."

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The Interior (Presbyterian, Chicago) has this brief reference to the subject:

"This movement is likely to meet with general approval. There is no reason why we should not have the best orders and forms, nor why uniformity in all the churches in accordance with it should not prevail. There is no merit in conformity itself, except that it is pleasant and attractive. It is pleasant for a member attending a church anywhere, or moving and uniting with another, to find himself in the midst of what is homelike and familiar. Simplicity, scripturalness, harmony—these will constitute the beauty of which the society speaks. We would not wish to see any attempt made to establish uniformity by ecclesiastical authority. Let the work of the society prevail, if prevail it shall, on its merits, and because the churches shall find it good and acceptable."

The Congregationalist (Boston) has the following remark to make:

"Here is a field of deep interest, which will reward study and lead those who examine it beyond the consideration of forms. Changes in methods of worship mean changes in men's ideas of God. We hope this society will be able to tell us what these changes have been and what they signify. But while they seek to promote unity we trust they will not try to establish uniformity."

The North and West (Presbyterian, Minneapolis) has an opinion to offer on the subject also. It says:

"Presbyterians have a right to all the classics of devotion that they inherit. We stand for liberty to use or not to use any ritual that has been prepared. Each church may make up his own prayers and order of service. But no man or session is qualified to do that well who has not thoroughly studied the subject. We are glad to see the study of this subject taken up. We should not favor any uniformity of service, however, whether that of the Westminster directory or any other. Each church can best determine what its own needs require."

The New York *Tribune* sees in the formation of the society another evidence that the non-liturgical churches are drifting toward a liturgy. It speaks of the stormy opposition existing a generation ago in several of the evangelical denominations toward forms of prayer and other liturgical exercises. From this it proceeds:

"Yet to-day there is a widespread belief among the most intelligent people in these churches that this opposition to a liturgy has been a mistake. While they do not desire to have forms of prayer made obligatory, they do think that their use ought to be encouraged. In theory an extemporaneous prayer is to be preferred. If the person offering it is possessed of devotion and spirituality, if he understands the needs and aspirations of the human heart, and can express them in a petition reverent in tone, and characterized at once by good English and good taste, then it is an ideal prayer. But no one needs to be told that the men who can make such prayers, not occasionally, but hundreds of times a year, are few and far between. It may be said, indeed, that the ability to make such prayers requires as much genius as to preach a great sermon. And there are a multitude of good men who are not geniuses. As education and culture have increased in this country, it is becoming more difficult for an average congregation to listen to floundering and ungrammatical prayers that either say nothing at all or nothing to the point. And then occasionally there are to be heard irreverent, blasphemous, and vulgar prayers. These are a few of the reasons that have produced the reaction in favor of liturgical forms among the non-liturgical churches. When the pastor of such a church sees his young people straying off to the nearest Episcopal church because they 'like the service,' he is pretty apt to ask himself why he also can not have a service that they will like. Of course, the Presbyterian Church will never make a liturgy obligatory on its members. The outcome of the movement will be, in fact, the restoration to the church of its freedom of choice in this matter, which was virtually taken away from it by the reformers. In matters that are non-essential, freedom of choice and action is always a good thing in the church as well as the state. The introduction of liturgical forms in Presbyterian churches will do much to increase its vitality and deliver it from the formalism that occasionally seizes upon churches which lay an undue emphasis on the fact that they have no forms."

HERBERT SPENCER'S "INFINITE AND ETERNAL ENERGY."

THE appearance of the last volume in Mr. Spencer's series on "Synthetic Philosophy" has not, of course, passed unnoted by the religious journals. The passage that has for them the most interest is the following paragraph, the final one in the first division of the book on "Religion":

"But one truth must grow ever clearer—the truth that there is an inscrutable existence everywhere manifested, to which he [the thoughtful observer] can neither find nor conceive either beginning or end. Amid the mysteries which become the more mysterious the more they are thought about, there will remain the one absolute certainty—that he is ever in presence of an infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed."

Commenting on this passage, *The Christian Intelligencer* says:

"This is an important admission by an important man. The man who has reached such a conclusion can not stop there, he must consistently and logically go one step farther. He must acknowledge a personal, almighty God, 'by whom and for whom are all things.' If the result of the infinite and eternal energy is man with mind and heart and conscience, or, in other words, is a being having intelligence, reason, morality, and affections, then those qualities were in and proceeded from the energy. But those attributes constitute a person, distinguish a person from a thing, and the energy must be a person, an infinite and eternal person. The conclusion is inevitable."

The Christian Work takes much the same view:

"As, just before the close of his life, light seemed to be breaking from the heavens upon Shelley, and as the idea of intelligent design behind nature seemed to be climbing into the soul of Darwin, and finding a permanent abode there, and as Romanes found the fuller light, so to Spencer the idea seems to stand forth and obtain recognition, that there is something beyond the 'unknown' and the 'unknowable.' . . . These [the words already quoted] are very nearly the terms used by Charles Darwin, with whom Spencer had many conversations, and who might have influenced the great writer in assuming a teleological view of the universe of mystery and fact that surrounds us."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MARY REED, the missionary to the lepers, has been requested by the Rajah of the province to establish a school at Ascoti, promising her the ground and building.

AT a meeting in Philadelphia recently Miss Cummings, of South Africa, spoke of the schools founded by Andrew Murray for the Boers and for the descendants of the Huguenots, in which there are 800 pupils. One hundred have gone out as missionaries.

THE General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has decided to make Easter Sunday this year a children's missionary day. There are more than 30,000 Sunday-schools, with 55,000 officers and teachers, and 2,600,000 scholars in the church, and it is believed that a large sum will be received by this plan.

MADAME RAGOZIN, in her "Story of Assyria," confessing that the story of Jonah and the whale is difficult of understanding, thinks we may yet see a probable explanation. Noting that Jonah's date, about 800 B.C., coincides with the disasters to the monarchy, prophetic of dissolution, just preceding Tiglath-Pileser II., Madam Ragozin adds that the English for the word Nineveh is fish, in which Jonah found himself enclosed in the time of trouble! She adds: "The big fish that swallowed Jonah was no other than Nineveh, the Fish City itself, where he must have been sufficiently encompassed by dangers to warrant his desperate cry for deliverance."

ACCORDING to the New York *Observer*, the English Congregationalists have been greatly stirred up of late over a charge supposed to have been made by the Bishop of London to the effect that they were becoming more Unitarian. "It now appears," it is said, "that the obnoxious criticism should have been attributed to an interviewer and not to the bishop, but the incident has served to call out indignant protests from a number of influential Congregationalists who are in a position to know the facts. Dr. G. S. Barret, for example, who was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1894, challenges the interviewer aforementioned to furnish the name of a single Congregational minister in England who is a Unitarian."

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

WHY GERMANS AND BRITONS HATE EACH OTHER.

THREE years ago the possibility that England and Germany would appear as allies was still spoken of in the press of the two countries. A little later England still had an opportunity to become a member of the great alliance of central Europe. The famous Jameson raid and the bitter industrial warfare between the two countries has made outspoken enemies of them, and the press is daily widening the breach. English editors, being as a rule far less acquainted with the German language than with the French, and not too well acquainted with either, depend for their information regarding foreign countries, it is charged, almost entirely upon their correspondents, who in the case of the German Emperor abound in harsh terms, some of them going to the extent of calling him "hare-brained fool," "insolent puppy," "flighty youngster," and speaking of the German people as having just emerged from barbarism. *The Daily Chronicle*, for instance, referring to the attitude of the Emperor in the Cretan question, expressed itself in terms like the following:

It is time to put a stop to the insolence of this man. If the European concert has to be destroyed in consequence of this devil [the Emperor], then, in heaven's name, let it persist, let it be drowned in blood. Rather war from the Ural Mountains to the Rhine than for us to suffer longer such indignities. What is this "concert" anyhow? It consists of the screams of Christians tortured by infidel bloodhounds.

The Daily News does not doubt that the German Emperor opposes the annexation of Crete by Greece to prevent the establishment of a precedent which might justify an English attack upon the Transvaal, and the advisability of an alliance with some power opposed to Germany is now discussed. *The Spectator* advises an Anglo-French *rapprochement*, arguing, in the main, as follows:

England and France are countries governed on democratic lines. The alliance between France and Russia is unnatural, and when it ceases France must be reconciled to England. Germany, Austria, and Russia, ruled by grasping, bigoted tyrants, are likely to form another "Holy Alliance" before long. In the interest of civilization, as well as for mutual protection, France and England should leave the other three to their own devices. France and England, being masters at sea, can share all Africa between them. England has no objection to allowing France all the North of Africa, with the exception of Egypt. South of the Niger England must be mistress. The other powers would then be free to do as they please in Europe. Such a division of the world is perfectly just and fair, for with the exception of England and, to some extent, France, no nation has exhibited colonizing abilities, and it is necessary to restrain their grasping propensities.

The Germans do not underrate English ability and enterprise, which, they acknowledge, neutralize to a great extent the want of knowledge of other nations which they profess to find in Englishmen. The Germans do not believe that France will rely upon British offers, by which France is never given territory worth possessing, but fear that France may assist England in a war against Germany in order to recover Alsace-Lorraine. The majority of German papers are nettled by the English assertion that the German people are less free than their cousins across the water, who, they say, do not encourage freedom of thought in the masses, and who hold to the good old English maxim that "money talks." First and foremost among the anti-English papers in Germany stands the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's acknowledged mouthpiece. Its articles are quoted and paraphrased by the hundreds of Bismarckian papers, and exercise a tremendous influence over the millions of Germans to whom Bismarck is still the *ex-officio* head of German statesmanship. The *Nachrichten* declares that it would be both foolish and criminal to fail in combating "England's grand, but immoral policy. The best way to settle John Bull is to show him your teeth. He always has the moral courage to concentrate himself backward in the face of a determined enemy. A weak opponent is always treated brutally by him." The paper does not analyze England's policy from a purely German point of view. Its dissertations generally have an international character, as in the following summary of a recent article:

No people have ever understood better than the English how to disguise their villainies by well-sounding phrases, and to claim the prestige due to individual efforts where natural advantages deserve most credit. Free trade is their cry. Yes, but freedom to trade for Englishmen only. A typical English proverb says that all is fair in war, another says that trade is silent war, and no villainy is inexcusable in their eyes if a competitor can be driven from the field. Hence this distortion of facts. The world is told that English goods command the market by reason of their excellence. In reality it is their cheapness, for England, having coal, iron, and colonial produce in abundance, can undersell everybody except in goods requiring the highest skill. English ability, we are told, built up the colonial empire. Yes, English ability to embroil other nations in wars and to make a grab while no one is looking. Englishmen, we are informed, alone can make a colony prosperous, and this is the reason why German and other emigrants emigrate to English possessions. Will the English please compare the state of their possessions in the tropics with that of the colonies next to them? In tropical Africa the Germans have laid out coffee plantations which already bear fruit, they force the soil to yield its riches in spite of the fact that the climate is unsuited to them. The Englishman, on the other hand, does nothing to develop his possessions. England is one gigantic trust, and this trust can only prosper if its competitors can be rendered impotent by quarrels among themselves. If we would protect our own industries, if we wish to keep even the miserable share that has fallen to us of the territory worth colonizing, we must oppose everywhere John Bull's attempts to bring about a war in which he is not himself concerned sufficiently to endanger his own skin.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE European papers are rather barren with regard to Cuba. The only interesting correspondence is that of the Madrid *Liberal*, whose special reporter relates the following:

Armed with passes signed by influential autonomists, he penetrated to the headquarters of the insurgent leader Gomez. The latter requested the correspondent to write articles acknowledging that Cuba is practically free from Spanish rule. This he refused to do, as the facts would not bear out such a statement, and he repudiates all the paragraphs in the American press in which he is said to have acted in accordance with the instructions of Gomez. Gomez at first threatened to shoot him. Then he granted him a trial before the council of war, which released him, but warned him to keep out of the Cuban lines in future. The correspondent declares that Gomez's men are well armed and disciplined, and that they do not seem to lack ammunition or provisions. Gomez, he says, rules as dictator. He will not accept the autonomy offered by Spain. It is, however, doubtful that he can hold out against his subordinates, the majority of whom seem to favor peace.

It is not quite clear whether the Spanish Government shares this optimistic view. It is said that 25,000 men of the troops stationed in Cuba will be recalled. The European correspondents certainly know nothing of those Cuban victories which are daily recorded here, and the news sent *via* New York does not receive credence. The troops may, however, be needed to overawe the Carlists, who are certainly stirring. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Naturally the Carlists do not send the town-crier around to

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inform everybody of their business, but that they are about to attempt a rising is certain. Their denials are valueless, in the face of many evidences of a coming rising. The Government naturally pretends to be off its guard, but in reality the officials are very watchful. The Government does not want to acknowledge that it has assisted the Carlists. Many offices have been filled with them to obtain their good-will, evidently without the desired effect. Many unemployed are said to be ready to take up arms in the Carlist cause, having been promised two pesetas per day."

There is a rumor that the Carlists in the province of Cuenca are already organized. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, declares that no sensible person can fail to notice that Navarre is in a state of ferment, and the Liberals ask the Government to take measures for their protection. A Carlist colonel is said to be in possession of printed proclamations, intended for distribution among the people as soon as the order to rise has been given. Similar news is telegraphed to the *Imparcial* from San Sebastian. The *Tiempo* relates that the Pamplona Carlists are meeting to hold elections of leaders. Arms and ammunition are being purchased in large quantities in Belgium. The Liberal papers ask the Government whether it "plays 'possum" with Carlists, or whether the authorities are really blind to the approaching danger.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY GERMANY WILL NOT SUPPORT ENGLAND'S POLICY.

TO the threats of war which the English press has lately uttered so plentifully against Germany, a semi-official declaration has been added that England does not regard a struggle with Germany as dangerous. Sir John Lubbock has informed the editor of a German magazine that, in his opinion, Russia and France will not allow Germany to strengthen herself by the annexation of English colonies; Germany, therefore, should cease to thwart the designs of England. The *Nachrichten*, Hamburg, replies to this:

"Germany does not yet intend to make war upon England. It serves her purposes fully to assist Russia's anti-English policy. Hence the German papers mention the possibility of a war with England only as the outcome of an Anglo-Russian struggle. It is certain that Germany and Austria will not, as in former ages, fight against Russia and France in the interest of Great Britain, allowing England to reap all the benefits of the war. Experience has proven that Germany, if she sides with England, invariably becomes the mere paid protector of the latter country, whatever name you may give the position of Germany. The Island Empire risks—except her fleet—only money. England does not risk the prosperity of her countries, need not fear that her villages and towns will be destroyed, and does not lose tens of thousands of lives. The insignificant amount of troops put in the field by Great Britain has no influence. In the Napoleonic wars—1792–1815—only 20,000 British soldiers were killed, and half of these were foreigners. On the other hand, England's trade and industries, secure from interruptions, flourish most in time of war. The greatest benefit of a general struggle is, however, reaped by England after its close. The continental powers generally manage to exhaust each other to such an extent that they can not even dictate the terms of peace to their vanquished enemies. England steps in to do that. The trade and industries of the fighting nations are then in such a terrible state that they can not compete with England. Hence England generally manages to decide how long a war should last, and the Germans who fancy they are fighting for their king and their country are only carrying out the designs of the Islanders. The war of the Spanish succession, the struggle over the Austrian succession, the Seven Years' War, the Napoleonic wars, all were used by England to extend her colonial and maritime power while nobody was looking. England's allies never reaped benefits, for if they became powerful England changed sides at once.

"Germany, therefore, will not be wise if she supports England. Germany should wait quietly until the inevitable struggle between England and Russia has begun. Then she should reserve her strength, in order to have the last word when peace is concluded. On no account may Germany pull the chestnuts out of the fire for England. If she must needs choose sides, she must ally herself with Russia. England's victory would be our loss, for the English have discovered that we are their most dangerous competitors. Russia's victory could only benefit us. The German Liberals, unfortunately, are largely blind to these facts and allow the English to influence them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADIAN COMPLAINTS.

"THE echo of the forest answers to you in your own style," is a German saying which may be used to describe the attitude of the Canadian people and press with regard to our tariff and immigration legislation. Canadian manufacturers have informed their American employees that they will be discharged if the United States Government interferes with Canadian workingmen. Canadian papers tell the Americans employed in the Dominion that they would better become loyal citizens of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria if they want to retain their positions. Our neighbors are also much dissatisfied with the manner in which some American papers, such as the New York *Sun*, speak of reciprocity with Canada. Canada's loyalty, it is said, can not be shaken by the loss of trade. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"A real obstacle to reciprocity is the reluctance of Americans to give Canada the benefit of free access to the American market while she remains out of the Union. They suppose that because their population is much larger than ours Canada would get too much the best of the bargain. The view, of course, is erroneous. The Americans have been seeking reciprocity with other nations on this continent, having no more, and in some cases less, population than Canada. If reciprocity were possible only between countries of equal population very few reciprocity treaties would be made. To the extent that reciprocity would strengthen Canada it would render her a more valuable customer. The idea that Canada can be coerced into political union by commercial exclusion is erroneous. Five millions of people do not depend for their existence on the $44,000,000 worth of goods that they sell to the United States."

The Free Press, London, Ont., says:

"Are we to secure commercial friendship by a frightful sacrifice

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE AND A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH!"

LAURIER: "We prefer to live as a Christian nation, but if you are bound to have the law of Moses you shall have it."—*The Globe, Toronto.*

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both of self-interest and of principle? . . . What are the evidences of American friendliness toward the Dominion in the past? The fisheries' dispute remains unsettled and American fishermen poach in Dominion waters within the three-mile limit. The same thing goes on in the lakes, and when illegal nets are seized Canadians are called unfriendly. The Sault Canal was shut against our vessels, necessitating the building of our own canal. The rigid enforcement of the alien law, forbidding our citizens to cross the border to work in American towns, is another evidence of American 'friendliness.' All our attempts to arrange for the interchange of natural products have been met with a firm rebuff, unless we consent to discriminate against the British manufacturer. The use of our canal system in return for the privilege of the bonding concessions is now claimed as a right. Such are some of the grievances which Canadians labor under in their relations to their American neighbors."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, thinks that the sooner the Americans rid themselves of the delusion that Canada will sell her political independence and her British connection for the hope of commercial advantages, the better. Concerning the alien labor dispute on the frontier this paper says:

"Here a little of the spirit of liberal internationalism would well fit in. In the place of this the labor organizations on the frontier, chiefly on the south side, breathe the spirit of international repulsion. A man may not, with their consent, work in Buffalo and sleep in Fort Erie. . . . The American labor organizations have apparently not counted the cost of the exclusion which they recommend. Of the population of Windsor, 400 people of all kinds find employment in Detroit, while 365 of the population of Detroit, in return, find employment in Windsor. The Detroit *News* is authority for the statement that 'the people who come from Windsor are not, as a rule, as highly salaried as those who go from this city.' The disparity in numbers is not great; while in wages, owing to the nature of the relative employments, the Americans are not losers. One thing is certain: the free circulation of labor is one of the best prerogatives of labor; while every infringement of that freedom, at the frontier, is a loss to labor."

The *Minerve*, Montreal, also declares that it is useless to expect the people of the United States to know the facts of the case while their newspapers continue to delude them into believing that Canada must sooner or later become part of the Great Republic. That there is a third alternative to British Imperialism—that of independence—the Americans do not seem to realize. At present, however, Canada is well content to form part of a great empire. It is, nevertheless, time to protect Canadian manufactures, thinks The *Minerve*, and says:

"Canadian manufacturers whose statements still await contradiction declare that wages are 17½ per cent. higher in Canada than in the United States, and that the Americans sell cheaper in Canada than in their own country. Take bicycles, for instance: 20,000 complete bicycles were imported last year, and another 15,000 came here in parts. The Americans sell here the same wheel for $28 which costs $45 in the United States. Two alternatives only are open to us if we do not protect ourselves—either to close our factories and leave the market in control of the foreigner, or to reduce our wages to the American level. These cast-iron facts remain, despite the theories of the free-trade element among us."

The Flag, Ottawa, thinks that "good will eventually come out of evil," and says:

"One of the effects of the first McKinley bill was to compel the manufacturers of the motherland to look for new markets outside the United States. This year a fresh tariff bill is going to be enacted which will probably bear still more heavily against British makers who cater specially for United States markets. The result will be to compel them to work up trade with Canada and the other colonies. It may then be found necessary to go a step further and resort in mutual self-protection to the Zollverein proposals that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed a willingness to consider, and which to many appear at the moment so impracticable."

That Canadians of all political parties equally resent what appears to them an American attempt to dictate their policy, may be gathered from a speech by W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, which the Montreal *Witness* reports as follows:

"The Government, said Mr. Fielding, is anxious, and very anxious to secure the largest and most cordial intercourse with our neighbors, but it will not, in order to secure this, sacrifice any British interests, or give to foreigners any privilege not accorded to our fellow subjects. If Americans could not see the advantages of intercourse in the same light, we could make our country prosperous without it; and any of them who might think by an unfriendly trade policy to force us into closer political relations would find that they singularly mistook the spirit of the Canadian people."

WILL ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL FIGHT?

MR. CECIL RHODES'S examination before the parliamentary committee has not seemed to crush his spirit and to make him quite as meek as a lamb. On the whole, Englishmen the world over seem not dissatisfied with this. Their opinion is well expressed in *The Post*, Jamaica, which says:

"We are informed that 'his manner is abrupt' and 'his replies are evasive.' Why should they be anything else? Why should a man who has added millions of square miles to the British Empire, and who has been a savior to many of the South African tribes, be expected to submit humbly to the sacrificial knife because he failed in an attempt to deal the deathblow to German influence in the Transvaal and to make British influence paramount there?"

Meanwhile the Transvaal Government has handed in its claim for damages incurred in consequence of the Jameson raid: £677,938 for actual losses, £1,000,000 for moral damages. Mr. Chamberlain read these items before Parliament with an amused expression on his face, the House roared with laughter, and the majority of British papers are affected by the general merriment. *The Times* declares that England has some counter claims, and *The St. James's Gazette* specifies these claims as follows:

"Twice at least within the last twelve years have organized parties of Boers raided British territory, and no indemnity was ever paid or claimed in connection with the cost and loss of life involved in repelling those incursions. One of them, as we are appropriately reminded this morning by Sir George Baden-Powell, cost us no less than £1,001,000. If accounts are to be settled, let us have a complete balance-sheet and an investigation of accounts; and then perhaps we shall see how the Boer total is made up—how much, for example, was spent on spies and informers in Johannesburg and Cape Town, how much on the board and lodging of the prisoners at Pretoria, and so forth. By the way, does the bill include charges for the continued detention of Messrs. Davies and Sampson, who are still lying in jail in consequence of their reliance on Sir Jacobus De Wet? Let us have a final settling of accounts by all means; and then Mr. Krüger will discover that even a million pounds will not repair the moral and intellectual damage which his bogus claim has inflicted on the South African Republic."

From a resident of New York, a citizen of the Transvaal, we receive the following explanation of the Boers' view of the raids referred to:

"Mankoroane and Massow, two Kafir chiefs in the territory now generally called Rhodesia, quarreled with each other. Mankoroane paid English adventurers to help him. Massow then asked for Boer volunteers. Each chief promised the enemy's land to his white allies, if victorious. After six months' fighting Mankoroane was beaten, and the three hundred Boer adventurers who had assisted Massow began to build houses and farm their land. Then the world was informed that Mankoroane was a British subject. England then claimed his territory, where the Boer pioneers had established a republic called Stellaland, with Swart la Rey and Gey van Pittius at its helm. England told them that they were British subjects. They demurred, and an expedition of 5,000 under Sir Charles Warren was fitted out against them, the flower of British aristocracy joining Sir Charles.

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But the Transvaal, fearing complications, stopped reinforcements and ammunition intended for la Rey, and the pioneers, hemmed in on both sides, had to submit. Only a few remained on the land they had won. Rather than become British subjects, they retired. Farms of 3,000 to 6,000 acres at that time changed hands for a rifle, a horse, and a few bags of corn."

The two Englishmen, Davies and Sampson, referred to by *The St. James's Gazette*, are two Johannesburg insurgents, who refuse to ask the clemency of President Krüger. Not all English papers, however, deny the justice of the Transvaal claim, and not all approve of the manner in which it was received. *The Economist*, London, says in substance:

The manner in which the claim was made known and received in Parliament is to be deplored. It is not likely to remove the dissatisfaction of the Boers. That the Transvaal Government is entitled to an indemnity is certain, and it is just as certain that the British Government is responsible for the amount. If the claim is excessive, it must be cut down. The distinction between material and moral damages may strike Englishmen as humorous, but it would have been better for English statesmen to receive the claim with decorum.

The Speaker admits that the Transvaal has a precedent—"tho neither creditable nor hopeful"—in the *Alabama* claims put forward by the United States. Mr. Chamberlain not only arouses merriment over the Transvaal claim, but he stoutly disputes the right of the Transvaal legislature to make certain recent laws render the decisions of the High Court of the Transvaal subject to the legislature, and he more than hints at the possibility of a war, if such legislation is persisted in. The press has taken this cue, and the Manchester *Guardian* reports that General Wolseley has mentioned 20,000 men as sufficient to conquer the Transvaal. All this has deeply stirred the Boers. Railway Commissioner Smith writes to the *Volkstem*, Pretoria, as follows:

"It is simply ridiculous to talk of allaying the race hatred between Boer and Briton as long as the Briton believes he has an innate right to insult the Boer. How is the reconciliation to be brought about? Every attempt has been followed by an inexcusable attack on the part of the Briton. Bloodshed has always followed. Are we always to accept weakly and blindly such treatment? We will not. English and Dutch can not live in unison in South Africa, hence the one race must rule and the other obey. Let us end the uncertainty. Let us see who is to be master while we have still the men of Boomplaats, Lange's Neck, Jugogo, and Majuba with us."

The *Volkstem* declares that the Transvaal will attack Great Britain, whatever the outcome of the struggle, if an English fleet takes possession of Delagoa Bay. William T. Stead, of *The Review of Reviews*, thinks that every fair-minded person will admit that England alone has a right to possess South Africa, from the Cape to the Zambezi. Boer rule, in his opinion, is out of the question. *The Home News*, London, relates "as an item of interest" that "female pressure" may be brought to bear upon President Krüger. The item runs as follows:

"Lady Lily Greene has called upon Mrs. Krüger. It might be as well to add that no official importance attaches to this visit, as Mrs. Krüger, like other wives of presidents of republics, is endowed with no special status. At the same time it will be a source of great satisfaction if friendly intercourse is maintained between Mrs. Krüger and the wife of the British chargé d'affaires. It is well known that Oom Paul is greatly swayed by the suggestions of his wife. It used to be said, a short while ago, that Mrs. Barnato had great influence over Mrs. Krüger, and that the redress of the Uitlander grievances might possibly result from the friendship of the two ladies, were President Krüger not subservient to a very great extent to the misguided policy of his ignorant countrymen."

The Germans are rather tired of the whole affair. To the threats of war on the part of England they pay little attention. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that "the roars of the animal commonly presented in the British lion's skin disturb nobody." The degree of freedom enjoyed by Englishmen in the Transvaal is, however, a source of wonder in Germany. How great this freedom is may be judged from the following paragraph in *The Star*, Johannesburg, a paper representing British mining interests:

"The President has a mania for seeing Mr. Rhodes punished, but it is quite certain that the Parliamentary inquiry will hurt Rhodes less than Krüger. The inquiry will prove (as we Johannesburgers have hoped all along) that Mr. Rhodes's conduct as a pioneer for the extension of the British Empire is perfectly excusable from a moral point of view."— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

HELIGOLAND was formerly the Gretna Green of Germany. Couples who wished to escape the customary formalities would go to Heligoland to get married by some obliging fisherman. Since Prussia owns the island this sort of thing has been stopped.

IN the Newcastle *Chronicle* a correspondent explains that American foundries will drive their English competitors from English markets unless the English railroads reduce their rates. The carriage from the United States, including American railroads, is five per cent. less than the carriage from Bradford to London.

THE Duke of Anjou and the Duke of Orleans have squabbled over the right to adorn their plate and furniture with the ancient arms of royal France. The courts have sided with the Duke of Orleans, but the judges could not help saying that, in their opinion, the whole lawsuit was foolish, for France, being a republic, does not officially recognize French patents of nobility.

THE French Protestants complain bitterly of the behavior of the Jesuits in Madagascar. Protestant missions are destroyed, and Protestant converts are forced to attend Catholic services since the island has been annexed by France. There are 400,000 Protestant natives in Madagascar. Their French coreligionists are now collecting funds for the protection of Protestant missions.

THE British Government has been asked to put a stop to the Mohammedan pilgrimages from India to Mecca. The pilgrims, it is feared, will spread the plague in Egypt and Arabia. It will not be easy to carry out this plan. The Moslems think they are going to heaven straight if death overtakes them on such a pilgrimage. If a few unbelievers can be killed by the plague, the Moslems will not mind.

THE Transvaal Parliament has answered Mr. Chamberlain's demand for suffrage to foreigners in the gold-fields in a most unexpected manner. The Volksraad does, indeed, acknowledge that some of the Uitlanders deserve to be made Transvaal citizens, and 862 of them have received their citizens' papers as a reward for their prompt response to the call to arms in defense of the Boer Government. No Englishmen are among the number.

THE British Government has sent a picked special embassy to Abyssinia. Every one connected with it is said to be a remarkably fine specimen of manhood from a physical point of view. Such an embassy has become necessary on account of the strong anti-English feeling at the Court of Menelik. French influence is predominant in Abyssinia. One of Menelik's chiefs has even been censured for being friendly to the English in the Sudan.

THE Paris *Temps* relates that the troops stationed in Alsace-Lorraine lose much through desertion across the French frontier. The German commanders laugh at this statement. Only seventy desertions, they say, were reported in 1896, altho over a hundred cases were reported at first, most of the men returned having only overstepped their leave of absence. The Germans think the French and German troops lose about an equal number of men near the frontier. Eight hundred and ninety-two French deserters were arrested between 1888 and 1897.

AN amusing incident is reported in the German railroad papers. A flagman of the Basel-Olten line received notice from the controlling officials that he would be fined if his wife was again seen flagging a train. The man said his wife had never done so, and explained as follows: His wife, having been delivered of a fine baby, found that she had not sufficient milk to nurse it, and asked her husband to milk the goat. This animal was, however, unused to any one but the woman herself, and the flagman, to save trouble, dressed in his wife's clothes to deceive the goat. A shrill whistle reminded him of his duties, and he saluted the passing express in skirts.

A POLEMIC not uninteresting to the American public is at present going on in the German press. The *Tages Zeitung* and other Agrarian papers declare that not only is Germany able to produce sufficient grain to feed her millions, but that she has actually done so in 1894 and 1895. The *Vossische Zeitung* opposes this statement. In 1894, says this paper, over a million tons of grain were imported, the exports being less than one hundred thousand tons. The Agrarians wish to protect themselves against American and Russian grain, and assert that the difference between exports and imports is so slight that it can be made up in the country if the German farmer is protected.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASES OF GEMS.

EVEN precious stones have their "diseases," lose their luster, and change their color if not properly treated. The subject is discussed by the Boston *Journal of Commerce* as follows:

"Among infirmities to which precious stones are liable is one common to all colored stones, that of adding or losing color when long exposed to the light, says a contemporary. The emerald, the sapphire, and the ruby suffer the least, their colors being as nearly permanent as colors can be; yet experiments made a few years ago in both Paris and Berlin to determine the deterioration of colored gems through exposure showed that even these suffered, a ruby which had lain for two years in a show-window being perceptibly lighter in tint than its original mate, which was kept in darkness.

"In the case of the garnet and topaz the change is more rapid than in that of the ruby and sapphire, but there is a curious difference in the result in topaz and garnet; for, while the latter grows lighter, the former appears to become cloudy and dull in hue, losing much of the brightness characteristic of a newly cut gem.

"For ages the opal has had the unenviable reputation of being the most unlucky of gems, and it is believed that the jewels themselves are originally responsible for many of the superstitious stories connected with them, since to the polishers and setters it is one of the most troublesome gems on their list. Microtonists say that the prismatic colors and fire of the opal are due to myriads of minute cracks in the body of the stone, the edges of which reflect the light at different angles and give the hues so much admired. Opals that have successfully passed the ordeals of grinding, polishing, and setting do not often crack afterward, but it is best not to expose them to even the moderate heat involved by the wearer sitting in front of an open fire, for the opal is composed principally of silicic acid, while from 5 to 13 per cent. of water is a combination which renders them very treacherous objects.

"A volume would not contain the stories told by expert jewelers of the misfortunes of pearls. Consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime, they are easily damaged, and when once injured can not be restored. Thrown into a fire, at an ordinary red heat, they are converted into a pinch of lime dust; accidentally touched with any corroding acid, they are affected precisely as a bit of marble or limestone would be under similar circumstances. They are easily cracked and broken, sometimes they lose their luster through handling, while the acids contained in the perspiration of the skin have been known to affect them."

Vinegar from Honey.—"Among the products that are obtained from honey," says *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, March 7), "vinegar is certainly one from which great results are to be expected. Collard, a chemist, has been experimenting, as he has reported to the Belgian Chemical Society, upon a vinegar that a bee-keeper has made in the following manner: In June, 1892, a cask was nearly filled with a mixture of one part honey and ten parts water. The solution, evaporating, was from time to time replenished with honey-water of the same strength. The bunghole of the cask was fitted with a metal strainer to prevent contamination. The cask was exposed to the action of the sun's rays during the whole summer. In October the liquid was turned into another cask, which was completely filled with it, and sealed up tightly. In February, 1893, the vinegar was used. This vinegar had a clear yellow tint, was transparent, and had an extraordinarily fresh and pleasant odor and taste. Collard found in the course of his tests that the vinegar was pure and of good quality; it was exceedingly easy to obtain it of greater acidity by increasing the amount of honey used or by decreasing the proportion of water. . . . Doubtless the product can be successfully obtained under the ordinary conditions of production of the kinds of vinegar commonly used."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Growth of Hair.—"How much does the hair grow every week?" asks *Cosmos*, and it pronounces the query to be "a question palpitating with interest, which has just been solved, with much patient calculation, by a Scotch physician, Dr. Pincus. To reach his result," it goes on to say, "the doctor made on the heads of various persons tonsures or shaved spots of about one inch in diameter, and he compared every day, with the aid of instruments of precision, the difference of growth of the shaved hairs and of the hairs that grew naturally. He was thus able, at the outset, to find by direct observation that, contrary to the belief of many persons, hair and beards frequently shaved grow much less rapidly after being cut than before. On account of the extreme elasticity of the hairs, it was impossible for him to determine exactly the speed of their growth; but he observed that by allowing the hair of a person to grow without ever cutting it, the maximum length obtained varied between 51 centimeters [20 inches] and 1.15 meters [59 inches]."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Memory of Fishes.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In one of your later numbers [February 20] I noticed a request of some one in Germany [Professor Edinger, Frankfort-am-Main] for any information in regard to the memory of fishes. Several years ago, while working at the carpenter's trade, I was engaged part of one summer in working in an old mill near a small stream, and at noon I always sat on the bench near an open window to eat my dinner. Now this same subject had been presented to me before, and I thought it a good time to experiment. So at a certain time I threw part of my food into the water and soon quite a number of fishes came around and "squabbled" for the "grub." The time selected was just as a freight train went by on the opposite side of the stream. About ten minutes before the freight went by a passenger train went by. I kept this up several days. Then I skipped one day, then two days, then I would feed again, and occasionally I would be gone two or three days. But when I came back and looked for my fishes, just as the freight came along then the fish came. When the passenger went by ten minutes before hardly a fish would be in sight. But just as soon as the freight began to shake the ground then the fish began to gather, and this, too, after they had not been fed for two or three days.

If it was not memory, what was it? I have watched them come rushing up, and then when nothing was given them wander aimlessly around and gradually go away as tho something was not quite right. There was another train in the afternoon, but the sound of that did not bring the fish.

WATERBURY, CONN. EDWY E. BENEDICT.

Falstaff's Dying Words.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In reply to an article published in THE DIGEST for February 27 entitled "Falstaff's Dying Words," permit me to say that I have followed the profession of medicine for fifteen years. During that time I have chanced to see a few people die;—not many. For twenty years or more, I have been a great lover and something of a reader of Shakespeare. With great respect for Mr. Locke Richardson, whom I have had the pleasure of hearing read, let me say that his interpretation of Falstaff's words when "'a babbled of green fields," as a reference to a well-known line in the Twenty-third Psalm, seems rather far-fetched to one who understands something of the vagaries of delirium, and who has seen people die—as they most frequently do—in that condition. We would like to have Mr. Richardson's interpretation of the preceding lines. "For after I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, [what kind of flowers?] and smile upon his finger's end," etc. Was it, to him, his finger's end? Was it perchance, to him, a finger's end at all? It were as easy to say what *kind* of flowers he played with, it seems to me, as to say what particular green fields he babbled of. It is far from an uncommon thing for the delirious to babble of green fields. I have heard much babbling myself, sometimes from those whose acquaintance with the Twenty-third Psalm was no more intimate than we can easily believe Falstaff's to have been. Is it not far more reasonable to suppose that the great sack-bibber's mind in its aimless wanderings went back to some springtime of its youth when, "From the moist meadow to the flower-decked hill the vivid verdure ran"?

I know not the exact tone of Dr. Furnivall's objection to the "new interpretation," but feel quite safe in predicting for him a solid backing by the medical profession if he care to carry his case to such a court.

JACKSON, MICH. H. GRAY GLOVER, M.D.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Without wishing in the least to detract from the latter-day effort to canonize the bibulous Falstaff as a psalm reader, if not a saint, permit me to refer your readers to an editorial in a recent medical journal.* It is therein clearly shown that Shakespeare's graphic description of the death-bed scene must have been adapted (?) from Hippocrates' "Prognostics," and that the "babbling" or incoherent talk of Falstaff was simply a manifestation of that delirium which so frequently precedes final dissolution.

Doubtless many of the last words spoken by loved ones gone before, as well as by others who have become immortalized thereby, are to be placed in the same category.

SAN DIEGO, CAL. C. M. FENN, M.D.

* The Journal of the American Medical Association.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The tariff question appears to be the disturbing element in trade. The abnormal increase in imported goods and delayed orders in the interior because of snow and floods are among the features of the week.

Iron and Steel.—"The progress of the iron and steel industry is hindered by uncertainty regarding the cost of Lake ore for the coming year, tho the repeated adjournment of producers' meetings is interpreted as evidence that agreement will be ultimately reached. It is reported that Norrie ore at $2.75 will be taken as the basis, which would imply about $2.35 for Mesabi ores, but until the question has been settled many important transactions are deferred. While there is no great activity in finished products, the demand steadily increases. Contracts for several great buildings at Chicago are pending, and for a good many bridges and other railroad works, and the demand for wire nails and for wire does not abate nor the demand for black sheets required in the tinplate manufacture."—*Dun's Review, March 20.*

Cotton and Woolen Goods.—"While manufacturers of cotton goods are looking forward with much confidence, the present demand is not equal to expectations, nor has the curtailment in production of print cloths accomplished the desired change in condition. The buying of wool, mainly of a speculative character in expectation of new duties, continues remarkably large. Sales at the three chief markets for the past week were 10,891,900 pounds, and for three weeks have been 28,795,800 pounds, of which 16,628,200 were domestic, whereas the largest transactions in any previous year at this season were 17,105,876 pounds in the corresponding week of 1892, of which 11,886,626 were domestic. No great increase has yet appeared in the demand for goods, altho a few more mills have found enough orders to start, perhaps in part anticipating a future demand. The expectation of new duties does not yet influence the goods markets as might be expected."—*Dun's Review, March 20.*

Bank Clearings.—"The total bank clearings throughout the country amount to $951,000,000 for six business days ending with March 18, an increase of 2.8 per cent. over the preceding week, but a decrease of a like proportion compared with the corresponding total in 1896. Contrasted with the like exhibit in 1895, this week's total shows no change, but compared with the like total in 1894 the current week's clearings show an increase of 12 per cent. Compared with like weeks in 1893 and 1892, the falling-off amounts to 22 and 21 per cent. respectively."—*Bradstreet's, March 20.*

Business Failures.—There were 231 failures in the United States last week according to *Bradstreet's*, against 227 the week before, 300 in the corresponding week of 1896, 252 in 1895 and 197 in 1894. *Dun's Review* reports 216 against 261 last year.

Canadian Situation.—"There is a good business in dry-goods, hardware, and leather among Toronto wholesalers, but not much activity is reported from Montreal, where some manufacturers have shut down temporarily. Interior roadways in Quebec are blocked with snow, and collections are unsatisfactory. In Nova Scotia retail is relatively more active than wholesale trade. Considerable lumber has been shipped from New Brunswick to British and United States ports this week. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $17,072,000 this week, against $18,339,000 last week, and as compared with $17,599,000 in the like week one year ago. There is a sharp decrease in the number of business failures in Canada this week, the total being 36, against 56 last week, 40 in the week one and two years ago, and as compared with 41 in the like week of 1894."—*Bradstreet's. March 20.*

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

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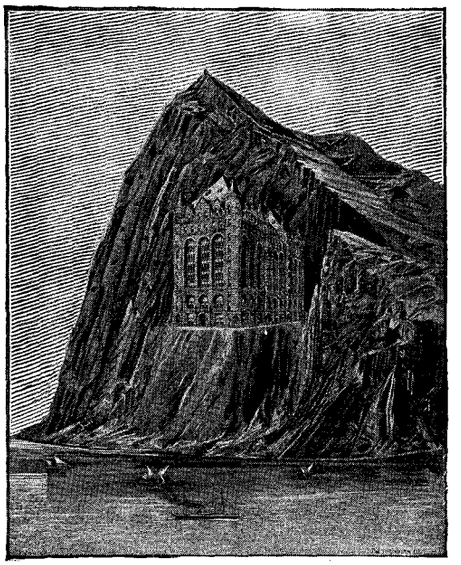

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Solution of Problems.

No. 189.

1. R—K 8 / K x P	2. P queens, mate
1. ..... / Q x Q	2. Kt (R 3) x Q, mate
1. ..... / Q x Q P	2. R—B 5, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. B—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. R—B 5, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. Q x Q, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; George Patterson, Winnipeg; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Jenkinson, Metuchen, N. Y.; R. Mantel, Dunwoodie, N. Y.; Walter Brown, Malden, Mass.; E. B. J., Washington, D. C.; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; C. Lemon, New York city; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa.; A. J. Lee, Lake Mills, Ia.; J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; Drs. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia, J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; J. A. Maryson, New York city.

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not observing Black's reply P x P. The way by which P x P is overcome is quite ingenious:

1. P x P / Q—Q 2 now if 2. Q—B 5 / K—Q 3

No. 181.

(Place a black P on K R 7.)

1. R—B 7! / K x R 2. Q—R 5 ch / K—B sq 3. Q—K 8, mate

1. ..... / B x R 2. P—R 7! / Any 3. P—R 8, becoming a Kt, mates

1. ..... / K—R 2 2. Q—Kt 5 / Any 3. Q x P, mates

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. H. Johnston, N. Hald, C. F. Putney, W. G. Donnan, G. A. Humpert, V. Brent, New Orleans.

The Lasker-Steinitz Match.

FOURTEENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	37 Kt x P	P x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	38 Kt—B 6 ch	K—B 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	39 R x P	R—K Kt 5
4 B x Kt	Q P x B	40 R—Q 4!	P—R 4
5 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	41 Kt—Q 8 ch	K—K 2
6 P—Q 4	P x P	42 Kt x B	K x Kt
7 Q x P	B—Q 3 (a)	43 R—Q 6 ch	K—K 2
8 B—K 3	Kt—K 2	44 R—K R 6	R—K 5
9 Kt—Q 2 (b)	P—Q B 4	45 R—K B 2	R (Kt4) x KP
10 Q—Q 3	P—Q Kt 4	46 R x P	K—K 3 (e)
11 Q—K 2!	P—B 5 (c)	47 R—R 6 ch	K—Q 4
12 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3!	48 R—K B 6	K—Q 5
13 Q—R 6	K—B 2	49 R-Q 6 ch!	K—B 4
14 P—B 4!	Q—B sq	50 R—Q 8	R—K 7
15 Q—R 4	Kt—B 3	51 R—B 3 (f)	R x R P
16 Kt—Q 5!	P—B 4	52 R x P ch	K—Kt 5
17 Q—B 6 ch	K—Kt sq	53 R—B 2	R x R ch
18 Q x Q ch	B x Q (d)	54 K x R	R—K 7 ch
19 Kt x P	R—Kt sq	55 R—Q 2	R—K 5 (g)
20 Castles QR	K—B 2	56 R—B 2	R—Kt 5
21 Kt—B 3	P—R 3	57 K—Kt 2	R—K 5
22 P—K 5	B—K 2	58 P—Kt 3	R—K 4
23 Kt—Q 5	B—Q sq	59 R—B 4 ch	K—Kt 4
24 P—K R 4?	R—Kt sq	60 K—R 3	R—Q 4
25 K K—K sq	B—Kt 3	61 R—B 3	K—R 4
26 B—B 5	P—Kt 5	62 P—Kt 4 ch	K—Kt 4
27 Kt—K 3	R—Kt 4	63 K—Kt 3	K—Kt 3
28 B—Q 6	P—B 6!	64 K—B 4	K—B 3
29 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q R 4	65 R—Kt 3	R—K 4
30 R—Q 3	P—R 5	66 P—Kt 5 ch	K—Kt 3
31 Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	67 K—Q 4	R—K 5 ch
32 R x Kt	B x R P	68 K—Q 5	R—K sq
33 R—K 2	P x P	69 K—Q 6	R—K 8
34 B P x P!	B—K 2	70 R—K B 3	K x P
35 Kt—B 2	P—Kt 4	71 R x P ch	K—B 5
36 B x B	K x B	72 P—Kt 4	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The British Chess Magazine.

(a) Black early strains himself in would-be winning effort.

(b) Chiefly to advance P—K B 4.

(c) Limiting the action of the White Kt. Black has, even now, a dangerously loose position.

(d) Better, perchance, K x Q, not parting with the P.

(e) K—B 3 would, perhaps, offer better chances of a Draw.

(f) White plays very accurately; Black tries hard to escape defeat—but all too late.

(g) Loss is inevitable now. One of Mr. Lasker's strong points is his distinguished skill in this class of ending.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 5; Showalter, 5; Draws 2.

SECOND GAME.

Queen's Pawn's Opening.

SHOWALTER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	40 K x P	P x P
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	41 K—B 5	Kt—B 3
3 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3 (a)	42 P x P	Kt x P
4 P—K B 4	Kt—Q Kt 5	43 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2 ch
5 Kt—K B 3	Kt x B ch	44 K—Kt 4	K—B 3
6 P x Kt (b)	P—K 3	45 K—B 3	P—K R 4 (h)
7 Castles	B—K 2	46 P x P	B x P
8 Kt—B 3	Castles	47 K—Q 3	K—B 4
9 B—Q 2	P—Q Kt 3	48 K—K 3	Kt—B 3
10 R—B sq	B—Kt 2	49 Kt—B 3	Kt—Kt 5 ch (i)
11 Kt—Q R4 (c)	Kt—Q 2	50 Kt x Kt	K x Kt
12 P—Q Kt 4	R—B sq	51 Kt—Kt 5	K—B 4 (k)
13 Q—Kt 3	B—R 3	52 Kt—R 3	B—Q 8
14 P—Kt 5 (d)	B—Kt 2	53 Kt—B 2	B—B 7
15 Kt—Kt 2	P—Q B 4	54 K—B 3	P—K 4
16 P x P e.p.	R x P	55 P x P	B—K 5 ch
17 R x R	B x R	56 K—Kt 3 (l)	K x P
18 R—B sq	Q—R sq	57 K—Kt 4	B—B 7
19 B—Kt 4	B x B	58 P—R 5	P—Q 5
20 Q x B	R—B sq	59 K-Kt 5 (m)	K—K 3
21 Q—K 7	B—Kt 4	60 P—R 6	P x P
22 R x R ch	Q x R	61 K x P	K—B 4
23 Kt-Kt 5 (e)	Q—K B sq	62 K—Kt 7	K—B 5
24 Q x Q ch	Kt x Q	63 K—B 6	B—B 4 (n)
25 K—B 2	P—K B 3	64 K—K 7	K—B 6
26 Kt—B 3	K—B 2	65 Kt—Q sq	P—Q 6
27 K—K 2	K—K 2	66 K—B 6	K—B 5
28 K—Q 2	K—Q 3	67 K—K 7	P—Q 7
29 Kt—Q sq	B—B 3	68 K—Q 6	K—K 5
30 Kt—B 2	Kt—Q 2	69 K—B 5	B—Kt 5
31 K—B 3	P—Q R 4	70 Kt—Kt 2	B—K 7
32 P—Kt 4	P—Q Kt 4	71 K—Kt 4	K—Q 5
33 P—Q R 3	Kt—Kt sq	72 K—Kt 3	B—Q 6
34 P—K R 4	B—K sq	73 Kt—Q sq	B—Kt 3
35 P—K 4	Kt—B 3	74 Kt—Kt 2	B—B 4
36 P-K 5 ch (f)	K—K 2	75 Kt—Q sq	K—Q 6
37 Kt—Q 2 (g)	P—Kt 5 ch	76 Kt—Kt 2	K—K 7
38 P x P	P x P ch	77 K—B 3 (o)	Drawn
39 K—Kt 3	Kt x P ch		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) This move was adopted by Tschigorin; it is doubtful, however, whether the play is fully as good as P—K 3 or P—Q B 4.

(b) White might have played Q x Kt, but the move selected seems preferable, for it gives him the opening Q B file.

(c) In order to prevent Black from P—Q B 4. The following move, P—Q Kt 4, is made for the same purpose.

(d) The only way to dislodge the Black Q B.

(e) Black cannot play Q—B 8 ch, followed by Q x Kt ch, for White then moves K—Kt 3, and Black is unable to stop the threatening mate.

(f) White hardly adopted the best play when he advanced the K P. His Pawn at Q 4 now becomes extremely weak, and he is obliged to keep his Kt at B 3 in order to guard it.

(g) Causes the loss of a Pawn, as the progress of the game shows.

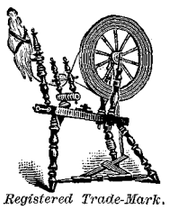
(h) P—K 4 was a more promising play.

(i) B x Kt, followed by P—K 4, was probably better. The exchange leaves White with Kt against Bishop.

(k) K x P, followed by P—Kt 4, was hardly any better.

(l) He could not play Kt x B, for P x Kt ch, followed by K x P, would have given Black an easy win. Nor could he well play K—K 3. Black then would have continued K x P and if Kt—Kt 4 ch, then K—B 4. White being obliged to answer Kt—B 2, Black is enabled to gain a move with P—Kt 3, continuing then K—Kt 5 or K—B 5, according to White's Kt or K move.

(m) Black might have prevented this play by



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A Correction.

It may be true that a cipher stands for nothing, but the absence of one in the advertisement of the American Typewriter in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST certainly counted for a good deal. The announcement stated that fifteen hundred of these machines had been sold during the past year; to be correct, it should have read 15,000. This large output is strong testimony to the merits of this typewriter.

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moving K—B 3, but then he could not successfully advance the Q P.

(n) K—B 6 was of no avail. White would have answered K—K 5.

(o) After this move a draw was agreed upon. Black has no means to dislodge the White Kt.

THIRD GAME.

Guioco Piano.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 P—K Kt 4	Q—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Kt—K 4	Kt—B 2
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	24 Q—R 5	K—Kt sq
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	25 P—R 4	P—R 3
5 P—Q 3	P—Q R 3	26 R—Kt 2	R—B 2
6 B—K 3	B x B	27 K—R sq	P—B 5
7 P x B	Kt—R 4	28 Q R-K Kt sq	P x P
8 B—Kt 3	Kt x B	29 P x P	K R-B sq (d)
9 R P x Kt	Kt—R 3 (a)	30 P—Kt 5	R P x P
10 Castles	P—Q B 3	31 P x P	Kt x P (e)
11 P—Q 4	Q—K 2	32 R x Kt (f)	P x R
12 Q—K sq	Castles	33 Kt x Kt P	P-K Kt 3 (g)
13 Q—Kt 3	P—B 3	34 Q x P ch	Q—Kt 2
14 P—K R 3	B—K 3	35 Q—K 6 ch	K—R sq
15 R—B 2	Q R—K sq	36 R-Kt 3 ch	R—B 8 ch
16 QR-KBsq	B—B sq	37 K—Kt 2	R (Bsq)—B 7 ch
17 Kt—K R 4	K—R sq	38 K—B 3	R—B 8 ch (i)
18 P—Q 5	P—Q B 4 (b)	39 K—K 4	R—K R 8 (k)
19 Kt—B 4	B x Kt	40 Q—K 8 ch	Resigns.
20 P x B	R—B sq		
21 Q—R 4	Q—K B 2 (c)		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The defence is similar to the one adopted by Steinitz against Lasker in the recent match. It is very doubtful whether the doubling of White's King's P is of any advantage to Black. He is obliged to play his Kt—R 3 and move P—K B 3, which is an inferior development.

(b) P—K Kt 3 was probably better, for it would have prevented White Kt—B 5 continuation. The text move gives White a decided advantage.

(c) Loss of time. Kt—B 2 at once was much better.

(d) This counter attack on the Queen's wing is not a promising one, yet Black had hardly any better play. There was no way to stop the advance of the White Pawns on the King's side.

(e) P x P was not any better. White would have selected a similar continuation, namely R x P followed by Kt x Kt.

(f) Brilliant and sound play. The sacrifice of the exchange gives White a winning attack.

(g) There was no better play. Had Black moved Q—B 3, White would have continued Q—R 7 ch, followed by Kt—K 6 ch, winning easily.

(h) The winning move. White now threatens R—R 3 ch, winning in a few moves. Black has no perpetual check, since White plays safely his King to K 4.

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(i) P—K 5 ch would have somewhat prolonged the fight, but Black's game was beyond repair.

(k) Enables White to mate in three moves as follows: Q—K 8 ch, Kt—B 7 and Q x Q mate.

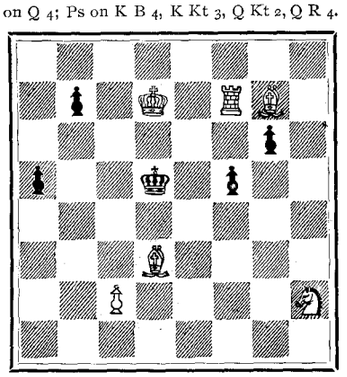
Problem 193.

BY GUSTAV A. BARTH.

(From *Staten Island Chess-Nuts*, for which we tender our sincere thanks.)

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q 4; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 4.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q 7; Bs on K Kt 7, Q 3; Kt on K R 2; P on Q B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Chess-Nuts.

The return match between the Metropolitan and Paterson Chess-Clubs, which took place at the latter city March 20, resulted in a victory for the Metropolitan Club. Eleven played on each side.

The Manhattan Chess-Club will at an early date occupy the whole eighth floor, when completed, of the United Charities building No. 105 East Twenty-second Street, which will be fitted up for their special benefit. The club will then have the largest quarters of any Chess-Club in the world.

Current Events.

Monday, March 15.

The Fifty-fifth Congress meets in extraordinary session and hears President McKinley's first message. . . . Speaker Reed and other officers of the last House are reelected. . . . The text of the new Dingley tariff bill is made public. . . . Payments of duties at the New York custom house are the largest on record. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission begins an investigation of charges made by the New York

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Produce Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 356 to 142, decides to join the other powers in pacifying Crete. . . . A gun explodes on a Russian turret-ship in Cretan waters, killing fifteen men and wounding many others.

Tuesday, March 16.

The Senate passes a pension bill, and about 400 bills, public and private, are introduced and referred. . . . President McKinley nominates John Hay to be Ambassador to Great Britain and Horace Porter to be Ambassador to France. . . . Three negroes are lynched at Blue Spring station, Fla., for murder. . . . The Ohio district attorney begins suit against the so-called "insurance trust." . . . Two anti-trust bills are introduced at Albany as a result of the Lexow investigation.

The powers begin the blockade of the ports of Crete and the Greek squadron leaves the Cretan waters. . . . The Greek cabinet decides "to take active measures." . . . Two bands of Thessalians enter Macedonia.

Wednesday, March 17.

The Senate foreign relations committee orders favorable reports on the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and on the nominations of John Hay and Horace Porter as ambassadors. . . . Mayor Strong of New York removes Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker for neglect of duty. . . . Robert Fitzsimmons knocks out James J. Corbett in the fourteenth round of a glove fight at Carson City, Nev.

The admirals of the powers announce the proposed autonomy of Crete. . . . News arrives of the foundering of the French line steamship *Ville de St. Nazaire* off Cape Hatteras March 7, from which only four of the 82 persons carried are known to have escaped.

Thursday, March 18.

The Senate begins the discussion of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. . . . The President nominates Powell Clayton of Arkansas to be Minister to Mexico. The Mississippi continues to rise and thousands of people are driven from their homes in the lowlands of Arkansas.

It is officially announced that the blockading of Crete by the powers will begin on Sunday. . . . The Austrian gunboat *Sebenico* sinks in Cretan waters a Greek schooner loaded with munitions of war. . . . Mr. Gladstone issues a pamphlet in which he vigorously attacks the concert of the powers for the coercion of Greece. . . . The death is announced of Prince Yoshito Haranomi Ya, Crown Prince of Japan.

Friday, March 19.

The Senate confirms the nominations of Col. John Hay and General Horace Porter. . . . In the House the Dingley tariff bill is reported back from the committee on ways and means and an order is adopted to take the final vote on March 31. . . . Seventeen people are drowned in Missouri because of the overflow of the Mississippi. . . . The Michigan supreme court decides that the office of Mayor of Detroit became vacant when Mr. Pingree took the oath of office as governor on January 1, and a new election is ordered.

The Greek Government decides to recall its warships from Cretan waters and to send them to Volo in Thessaly. . . . The 30,000 Greeks in Constantinople are reported to be plotting a revolt against the Turkish Government.

Saturday, March 20.

The House passes the agricultural and Indian appropriation bills of the last Congress. . . . The ninety-third birthday of Neal Dow, the father of Prohibition, is celebrated at Portland, Me. . . . Rear Admiral John C. Walker is placed on the retired list of the navy. . . . In a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Oakland, Md., one man is killed and several badly injured.

The Greek admiral summons the Turks to dismount their guns at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta in twenty-four hours. . . . Officials of the Japanese legation at Washington deny that Japan has designs on the Hawaiian Islands.

Sunday, March 21.

The Mississippi River continues to rise and the levees are breaking. . . . Major Charles Dick, of Ohio, accepts the place of secretary of the Republican national committee.

The blockade of Crete by the fleets of the six powers begins at 8 A.M. . . . Fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans are killed in a conflict in Asia Minor. . . . A serious water famine in the island of Jamaica causes rioting.

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